

SAYS U. S. MONEY  
POLICY IS MENACE  
TO ALL CONTRACTS

Prof. Cassel, Noted Swedish Economist, Calls for Clear Definition of Roosevelt's Stand.

PRIVATE PROPERTY  
IN PERIL, HE SAYS

Cancellation of Gold Clause May Simplify Debts, but Think of Other Effects, He Urges.

By the Associated Press. STOCKHOLM, Sweden, May 27.—Prof. Gustav Cassel, economist and member of the Swedish Monetary Committee, said today that the general resolution in the United States definitely attacks and endangers the sanctity of all contracts.

The resolution, providing for abolition of the gold payment clause in all obligations, intensifies the desirability of a clear definition of American monetary policy, Prof. Cassel declared.

"The proposal may simplify payment of war debts," he said, "but the possible effect on the security of private property in the world in general must not be overlooked. An international agreement on this point must be forthcoming immediately. President Roosevelt now has sufficient power and a supporting public opinion to define monetary policy without difficulty, and it is important that he do so to facilitate international accord."

Sweden's new monetary policy, a committee report on which is expected over the week-end, will seek more increase in prices, it is generally believed, and will anticipate a rise in the world price level before long.

The Legislature now is considering a proposal to give the Riksbank the right to issue currency to an amount double the gold supply plus 50,000,000 kroner. The present limit is double the gold supply plus 20,000,000 kroner.

The press also prints rumors of a further reduction in the Swedish credit rate.

Press Figures Britain Would Save Millions on Its Debt to U. S. LONDON, May 27.—Newspapers published sections yesterday that Great Britain would save around 3,000,000 pounds, about in its installment of the war debt if the American Congress passes the resolution abrogating the gold clause in contracts.

The News Chronicle figures a saving of 3,500,000 pounds (about \$44,000,000), and the Daily Mail, 3,200,000 pounds, on the basis of the difference in payments in gold dollars and paper dollars.

Cables recording the introduction of the resolution in Congress with speculations as to its meaning for Great Britain and the effect in the United States were published prominently on front pages.

Brief explanatory notes were appended to the cable reports calling attention to the effect on the British war debt and implying the proposal was welcomed here. Aside from these there were no comments, apparently due to the lateness of receipt of the news.

Proposal Affects Hundred Billions of Obligations. NEW YORK, May 27.—The New York Times says obligations outstanding in this country in the amount of \$100,000,000,000 are, it is estimated, affected by the resolution introduced in Congress abrogating the gold clause in contracts.

The largest item of indebtedness subject to the gold clause is the \$22,000,000,000 debt of the United States Government, the newspaper says, while estimated totals in other fields are: State and municipal, \$14,000,000,000; railroads, \$11,000,000,000; other domestic corporations, \$34,000,000,000; foreign bonds, \$10,000,000,000.

Other contracts, the Times says, would bring the total above the 100 billion dollar mark.

Establishment here of an open market for gold bullion was urged by the Committee for the Nation, of which James H. Rand Jr. is chairman.

STOCK MARKET FORGES UP  
ON WAVE OF HEAVY BUYING

Gains at Close Range From \$1 to \$10—Ticker 41 Minutes Behind Sales—Dollar Declines.

## SLAIN TROLLEY MAN



JAMES COSGRIFF.

CONDUCTOR SHOT  
BY ROBBER MAY 9  
DIES OF HIS WOUND

James Cosgriff, of University Street Car Line, Succumbs to Paralysis Caused by Bullet.

James Cosgriff, conductor of an Olive-University street car, who was shot and wounded in a holdup at St. John's Hospital.

Dr. Robert Hyland, chief surgeon of the Public Service Co., said death resulted when paralysis, which had been caused by the bullet entering the spinal column, spread to the respiratory system.

Cosgriff's condition, hitherto regarded as satisfactory, took a change for the worse yesterday.

Police Lieutenant James F. Smythe, who also was shot in struggling with the robber, is recovering at the De Paul Hospital.

Public Service Co. has offered a \$500 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the robber.

The holdup occurred at Laurel street and the University tracks. Cosgriff, who was 49 years old and had been a conductor 23 years, lived at 1043 Irvine avenue, University City. Surviving are his widow, a daughter, Laura, and a son, Eugene.

FAIR, ABOUT SAME TEMPERATURE FOR TONIGHT, SUNDAY

THE TEMPERATURES.

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Fair to night and tomorrow; not much change in temperature.

Missouri: Generally fair to night and tomorrow; not much change in temperature.

Illinois: Generally fair tonight and tomorrow; not much change in temperature.

WEALTHY WIDOW  
MURDERED WITH  
BOOK-END IN HOME

Woman's Body Is Found in Bedroom of her Fashionable House at Flint, Mich.

17-YEAR-OLD SON  
AND AUTO MISSING

Detective Says He Had Been Called in by Mother and Youth Threatened to End Life.

By the Associated Press. FLINT, Mich., May 27.—Her head crushed with a heavy book-end, Mrs. Bruce Macdonald, 58 years old, one of the wealthiest women in Flint, and widow of a former cashier of the First National Bank here, was found murdered this morning in a rear bedroom of her home in Crescent drive.

The discovery was made by a maid and a houseman, who said that although they had slept in the house during the night, they heard no outcry. The victim's head had been covered with pillows. In the room officers found the book-end with which she had been beaten.

Police immediately began a search for Mrs. Macdonald's 17-year-old son, Balfe, who was at the home yesterday but was absent this morning. His car also was missing from the garage.

Detective Charles Raab, who said Mrs. Macdonald had called him to the home yesterday to discuss matters concerning the son, said the youth had threatened to kill himself because he felt his mother was exercising too rigid control over him.

The officers sent out a description of the boy and began a search for him at Glenwood Cemetery where his father was buried about 12 years ago, and also sent officers to a cottage he maintained at 1215 E. 12th street.

Mrs. Macdonald was an organizer of the Y. W. C. A. in Flint, one of the prime movers in the Flint Art Institute, a member of several women's clubs and had been active in the promotion of the Flint Concert Association.

The Macdonald home is in one of the most exclusive residential sections of the city's west side. It was a two-story house built from Portland, Ore., 27 years ago as a bride. In addition to the son, she had two daughters, Gwenlaure and Mrs. Janet Palmer of Ann Arbor, Mich. The latter several years ago eloped with Harold Palmer of Flint. They subsequently were divorced.

ROOSEVELT WANTS CONGRESS  
TO ADJOURN BY JUNE 10

In Conference With Robinson Faxes That Date as Goal; to Offer Tariff Measure Next Week.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—President Roosevelt and Senator Robinson of Arkansas, the Democratic leader, today fixed June 10 as the goal for adjournment of the extra session of Congress.

The President informed Robinson he would send next week his resolution requesting authority to raise or lower tariffs in accordance with reciprocal agreements which he intends to make with other nations.

The tariff resolution is understood to fix a limit—probably 50 percent—on changes which may be made in duties. New tariff agreements and amendments are being submitted to Congress for approval or disapproval within 60 days.

Senator Robinson does not expect the President to propose any action on war debts at this session. He believes, however, a message may be sent from the White House informing Congress of the situation on debt payments due June 15.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK ALLOWED TO BUY U. S. BONDS

President Roosevelt Authorizes Investment of \$100,000,000 in Government Securities.

6 OF 20 MORGAN  
PARTNERS ARE IN  
DEBT TO THE FIRM

Names Are Withheld but Senators Point Out That National Banks Can't Lend to Officers.

HEARING RECESSES  
UNTIL WEDNESDAY

Future Course Not Certain as Result of Clash Between Glass and Committee Counsel.

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, May 27.—While the Senate investigation of J. P. Morgan & Co. stood suspended for the week-end, the investigators today made public that six of the 20 partners of the firm were in debt to it.

The names of the six were withheld, but the information was considered of importance by some of the Senators who, pointing out that national banks are not permitted to make loans to their own officers, maintain private banks such as Morgan's should be under Government regulation and subject to similar restrictions.

The information about the partners was given to the committee in executive session yesterday by John W. Davis, the attorney for the Morgan firm.

The hearing will be resumed next Wednesday. Committee investigators meantime have begun preparation for further disclosure of long-hidden Morgan secrets, but whether they will be permitted to complete their work depends on the outcome of a dispute within the committee and on the will of the Senate.

Glass and Pecora Clash. A controversy over the course of the inquiry came to the surface yesterday when Senator Glass (Dem., N. Y.), hasty to demand that the Pecora committee be dissolved, informed the committee where he was headed.

Spectators burst into applause as Pecora defended his activities and other Senators quickly came to his support. But the issue still was to be decided by the committee and the Senate.

The Senate comes in because the committee will soon need more money. An appropriation of \$20,000 was voted yesterday, but it will only last a short time. Pecora has asked for \$75,000 to carry the work through the summer recess.

Whatever the final decision, however, much of the mystery which has surrounded the Morgan house since its formation has been dispelled.

Vast Utility Holdings. Before the uproar broke yesterday, Pecora brought out that the Morgan firm had an interest in utility companies supplying almost a quarter of the nation's gas and electricity, and covering a territory inhabited by more than 50,000,000 people.

He also showed that in forming the committee Pecora had secured more money. An appropriation of \$20,000 was voted yesterday, but it will only last a short time. Pecora has asked for \$75,000 to carry the work through the summer recess.

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Resume of Disclosures. Some of the previous disclosures about the international banking house were these: It had assets of \$425,000,000 and deposits of \$340,000,000 at the close of 1932.

More than 50 corporations doing interstate business maintain with it deposits of more than \$1,000,000 each.

Members of the firm meet daily, but keep no minutes of their doings.

Securities were sold to five lists of special customers at bargain prices. Two of the lists, all made public so far, included the names of the late former President, Calvin Coolidge, Secretary of the Treasury, Woodrow Wilson, Senator McAdoo (Dem., Cal.), California; Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador at large; Charles A. Lindbergh, New York D. Baker and other celebrities.

## WILMINGTON, Del. May 27.—

Dr. De War, who used the plane in his practice over the western slope of the Colorado Rockies, had gone to Denver to take an examination for a higher grade aviator's license and was returning home.

FOUR KILLED WHEN PLANE  
STRIKES PEAK IN ROCKIES

Doctor-Aviator of Grand Junction, Colo., and Party in Crash Near

EAST PORTAL, Colo., May 27.—A wrecked monoplane containing the bodies of four persons was found today on the east slope of James Peak.

The bodies were identified as those of Dr. and Mrs. V. T. de War and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Stevens, all of Grand Junction, Colo.

R. E. Emmons, camp foreman of East Portal, leading a group of Moffat Tunnel workers, found the plane.

Emmons said the plane crashed in a sink hole.

Dr. de War, who used the plane in his practice over the western slope of the Colorado Rockies, had gone to Denver to take an examination for a higher grade aviator's license and was returning home.

G. B. Girard, employee of the Denver water system, saw the monoplane fall last night and search was begun at once.

EARLY RETURNS IN NEVADA OVERWHELMINGLY FOR REPEAL

Voters of Delaware Also Going to Polls to Register Stand on Eighteenth Amendment.

RENO, Nev., May 27.—Early returns from precinct mass meetings in Nevada today indicated an overwhelming sentiment for ratification of the prohibition repeal amendment to the Federal Constitution.

The first 31 precincts reporting from Humboldt County elected a complete slate of wet delegates.

Two precincts in Lander County elected 14 delegates opposed to prohibition.

WILMINGTON, Del. May 27.—Voters of Delaware today are voting on prohibition repeal. The State is electing 17 delegates-at-large to a convention to be held June 24. The convention will vote on repeal of the eighteenth amendment.

LANDS SAFELY FROM BURNING PLANE. CHICAGO, May 27.—Lester W. Burnett of Saltfield Field, Mich., bailed out and floated safely to earth today when his army airplane caught fire and crashed near suburban South Holland. He was flying alone.

Continued on Page 2, Column 4.

DRASTIC INDUSTRIAL CONTROL  
BILL PASSED BY HOUSE; 323-76;  
IT NOW GOES TO THE SENATE

Morgan Partner and Attorney



John W. Davis (right), attorney, whispers to George Whitney, partner in the J. P. Morgan Co., and brother of the president of the New York Stock Exchange, during the third day of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee inquiry into the affairs of the Morgan Company.

PINCHOT CALLS ON JUDGES  
ON MORGAN LIST TO RESIGN

Criticizes Jurists "Who Take Favors From Interests Certain to Have Cases Before Them."

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 27.—Gov. Pinchot today called on Pennsylvania Supreme Court Justices John W. Kephart and William I. Schaffer to resign, asserting, "Judges who take favors from interests which are certain to have cases before them have utterly disqualified themselves."

Justices Kephart and Schaffer were named before the United States Senate Banking Committee as being among those persons who were permitted by J. P. Morgan banking interests to buy securities at less than current market prices.

Pinchot noted that former Chief Justice Robert von Moschler was also included in one of the Morgan lists, but added that "Von Moschler is no longer on the court; Kephart and Schaffer are."

The Governor did not mention Superior Court Judge Thomas J. Baldridge, who appeared on the same lists.

Supreme and Superior Court Justices are elected by the people. Of Kephart and Schaffer, Pinchot said, "If I had the power, I would remove them at once."

PRESIDENT SIGNS BILL TO REGULATE SECURITIES

Measure Requires Registration of Issues and Provides Penalties for Misrepresentation.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—President Roosevelt today signed the bill extending strict Federal supervision over the issuance of new securities. The legislation was recommended by the President to Congress.

The law will be administered by the Federal Trade Commission. Full publicity concerning securities offered for sale to the public is provided.

The act requires that both domestic and foreign issues be registered with the Federal Trade Commission for 20 days before they are advertised or sold.

It places the seller as well as the buyer on guard and imposes heavy penalties for willful misrepresentation and fraud.

SALES TAX PLAN  
LOSES BY BIGGER  
VOTE THAN BEFORE

Measure Provides for Relaxation of Anti-Trust Laws and Gives President Power to Fix Minimum Wages, Maximum Hours.

LEVY INCREASED  
ON SMALL INCOMES

Disorder So Great During Debate on Allocation of Highway Funds to States That Session Has to Be Suspended.

BY CHARLES G. ROSS, Chief Washington Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The House of Representatives late yesterday, in its most turbulent meeting of the present session, voted down the sales tax by an even larger majority than a year ago, and then passed President Roosevelt's "industrial recovery bill," with its \$3,300,000,000 public works program and its far-reaching system for the Federal Control of industry, by a vote of 323 to 76.

The failure of the sales tax, by a vote of 265 to 137, was on a motion by Representative McCormack (Dem., Massachusetts), a member of the Ways and Means Committee, to send the bill back to the committee with instructions to substitute the sales tax for the series of new levies carried in the bill.

Under the plan as approved by the passage of the bill, the normal rate on the first \$4000 of net income would be raised from 4 to 6 per cent, and on the remainder of net income from 5 to 10 per cent; the normal income tax rates would be applied to stock dividend payments, and the Federal tax on gasoline would be increased from the present 1 cent a gallon to 1 1/2 cents.

Sales Tax Proposal. The sales tax proposal called for a general 2 1/2 per cent levy with exemptions for food, medicine and clothing. This would have taken the place of the levies proposed in the bill and in addition would have carried with it the repeal of certain special excise taxes in the 1932 revenue act, including those on tires and tubes, automobiles, trucks and accessories, radio sets, checks and bonds.

It was calculated that the general sales tax would raise more than the \$320,000,000 estimated as the annual requirement for interest on and amortization of the \$3,300,000,000 to be borrowed by the Government for public works.

The fight for the sales tax will be renewed in the Senate. With a whoop, the House adopted an amendment proposed by the Ways and Means Committee to prevent net income tax losses from being spread over two years, as is permissible under the present law. If the amendment becomes law, such losses must be taken in the year which they were sustained.

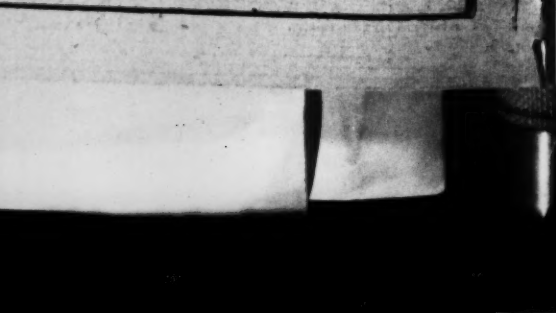
House members who proposed the change said it would help to close the loophole disclosed by the non-payment of income taxes by J. P. Morgan and his partners in 1931 and 1932.

In another amendment, the House reiterated its stand for the transfer of the present electric energy tax from the consumer to the producer.

The disorder in the House reached its height in a battle over the allocation of the \$400,000,000 grant for State highway construction carried in the public works section of the bill, by 223 to 181, an amendment was adopted giving the more populous states a greater share of the road money than they will receive under the present system of distribution. This advantage was granted on the theory that the heavily populated states have the greatest unemployment problem.

House in Uproar. Members from Southern and Western states let out roars as Representative Fuller (Dem., Arkansas), crying them on, read a list showing how much certain states would "lose" under the new allotment system. The tumult became so great that Lester (Dem.), Missouri, called for order.

Continued on Page 2, Column 4.









## With Lady

TWO SENT TO PRISON  
IN DENVER KIDNAPING

One Man Gets 26 Years, Second 16, Third Fined in Boettcher Case.

DENVER, Colo., May 27.—Federal Judge J. F. Symes today sentenced Carl W. Pearce to 26 years in Leavenworth Penitentiary for conspiracy to kidnap Charles Boettcher II, wealthy young Denver broker, and hold him for \$50,000 ransom.

Judge Symes sentenced Arthur Youngberg, of Minneapolis, Ore., who guarded Boettcher in a Chamberlain (S. D.) hideout, to 16 years on a conspiracy charge and 1 year on a kidnapping charge, the sentences to run concurrently, and fined Youngberg \$1000 for using the mails in a extortion attempt.

A conspiracy to kidnap charge against Mrs. Verne Sankey was dismissed yesterday, after she pleaded guilty to her own recognition of charges of kidnapping and using the mails for extortion. She was rearrested as she left the court on a charge of implication in the kidnapping last summer of Haskell Bohm, member of a prominent St. Paul (Minn.) family.

Verne Sankey, her husband, and Gordon Alcorn are being sought as the actual kidnapers of young Boettcher.

TWO HURT, ONE MISSING  
IN CHICAGO EXPLOSION

Man Thought to Have Been Killed, Police Find Wreckage of Still.

CHICAGO, May 27.—An explosion in which a woman and girl were injured and a man is thought to have been killed demolished a West Side house today. Firemen searched through wreckage for the body of Angelo Caponette, owner, thought to have been in the garage at the time of the explosion.

Mary Shulties, 15 years old, was injured seriously by flying brick as she was passing the house. Mrs. Elsie Nolan, seated near a window in a neighboring house, was cut by flying glass. Caponette's children and wife were said to have been absent while the explosion occurred. They were fighting the blaze following the explosion and they also found an underground tunnel which led from the house to a frame garage in the rear.

DOLLAR DECLINES IN PARIS  
AND LONDON; SALES HEAVY

British Quotation Drops to \$364.10, Slow Fall in French.

LONDON, May 27.—The dollar influenced by proposed legislation long ground at the opening of the exchange in London today.

It opened at \$33.93 in relation to the pound sterling, a decline of \$3.91, then touched \$33.90 and then receded slightly to \$33.94. The pound simultaneously lost some of its franc value, opening at \$5.78, then touching \$5.80, and then settling to \$5.82 francs.

Heavy continental selling of dollars and purchase of French francs soon forced the dollar down to \$33.94.

PARIS, May 27.—A bear market in dollars was started here today by the proposed American legislation affecting the dollar clause.

Large sales sent the dollar from yesterday's close of 21.95 francs to 21.70 francs at the bank's opening. The bourse was closed. The rate gradually sank to 21.54 francs.

Dies Day After Leaving Prison. SAN RAFAEL, Cal., May 27.—One day after his release on parole from San Quentin prison, Edward Uell, 28 years old, died at Cottage Hospital here yesterday of Bright's disease. The parole was granted on the plea of Uell's mother, Mrs. Goldie Uell, and sister, Shirley, who came here from Chicago. They pleaded that he be allowed to spend his last hours outside the prison. Uell was serving a five-year term from Los Angeles for robbery.

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ALDERMEN SET  
ASIDE CITIZENS'  
RELIEF INQUIRY

Resolution, Adopted at a Stormy Session, Is Reconsidered and Referred to Committee.

SOME SAY THEY  
MISUNDERSTOOD

Tom K. Smith and Father Butler Say Neither Politics Nor Religion Are Considered.

A resolution to investigate expenditures by the Citizens' Committee on Relief and Employment under the \$4,000,000 bond issue of November, which was adopted by the Board of Aldermen in a stormy session yesterday, was set aside today. The resolution then was referred to committee, with the intent of making the inquiry for informative purposes.

Three bills concerning city employees were passed by the Democratic majority yesterday over the protest of Republican members, who asserted the measures had not been acted on at formal committee meetings.

Expenditures of the relief fund up to May 7 were \$338,019. A bill passed yesterday appropriated an additional \$153,000 for June expenses.

Tom K. Smith, E. G. Steger and the Rev. J. J. Butler, representing the Citizens' Committee, appeared before the Aldermanic Ways and Means Committee yesterday. They were called by Mayor Dickmann, who also attended, at the request of Vice-President Golden.

Smith, former head of Citizens' Committee, explained the relief system in detail.

Smith Denies the Rumors. Golden asserted there were rumors during the recent mayoral campaign that only Republicans, not Democrats, were placed on the rolls for made work employment.

Smith, explaining that the rolls were passed to the Citizens' Committee, declared neither politics nor religion figured in relief activities.

Mayor Dickmann entered the discussion, saying anything headed by Smith was without political bias and proposing that the Ways and Means Committee be asked to investigate the Citizens' Committee work.

With that, Smith invited Golden to join the Citizens' Committee. The Mayor urged approval of the appropriation and praised the Citizens' Committee, which only he passed.

Finally approved the bill and it was passed later by suspension of the rules.

Alderman Collins, majority floor leader, called on all Democratic Aldermen to support the bill.

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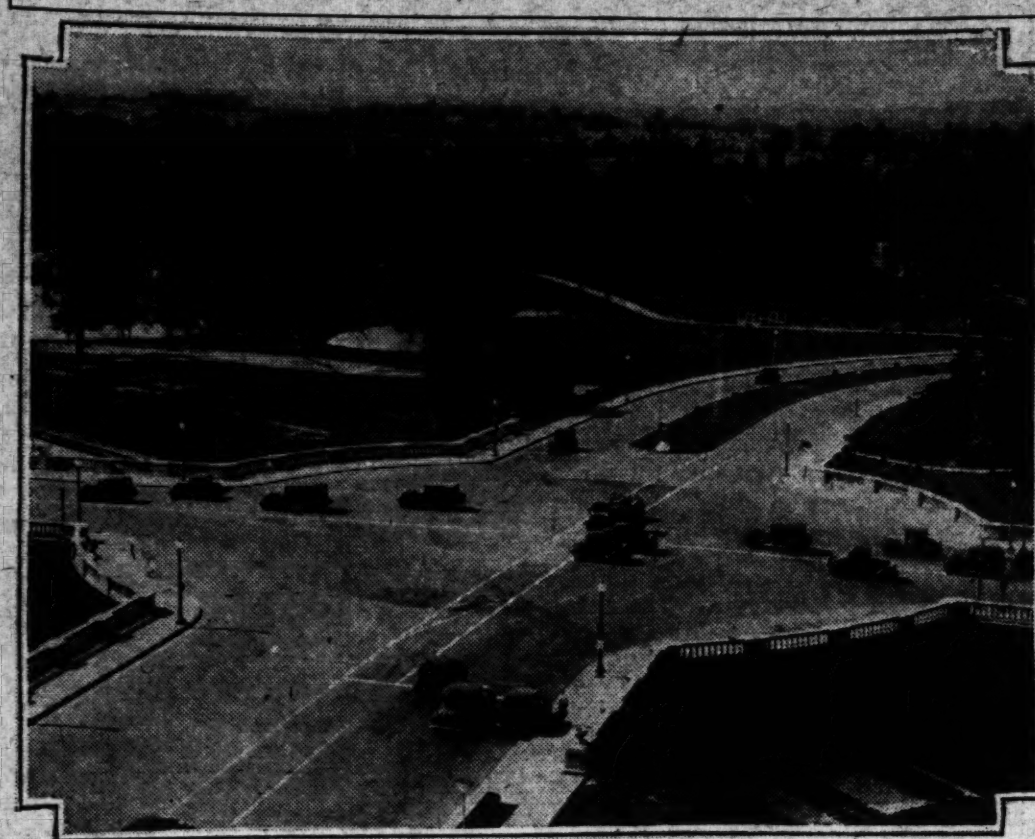
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## ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

## Lindell-Union Viaduct Circle Cleared of Traffic Hazard



Lindell-Union viaduct as it appeared today with the hazardous traffic circle removed from the center of the intersection.

FORCED IN ON SEEING  
STORE BEING HELD UP

Passerby Nabbed by Third Robber Waiting Outside Place in Auto.

Jerry Fox, 2830 Accomas street, was walking by a drug store at 2801 Shenandoah avenue last night when he noticed that two men were holding up the proprietor, Oscar Schraut. As he stopped on the sidewalk, however, there was a sharp command, "Get in there!" and a third man, who had got out of an automobile, pressed a revolver against his side.

Fox was marched into the store, and he and the drugist, who had been required to give the robbers \$15 from the safe, were ordered into the basement. The robbers escaped in the automobile.

Frank Nies, chauffeur for the Loop Taxi Co., 849 North Broadway, reported he was robbed of \$7.50 and a \$10 stickpin last night by two men who summoned the cab to Westminster Hospital, 8612 Hall's Ferry road. He said they had him drive six miles beyond Wood River, Ill., drew revolvers and took his money and pin. Leaving him bound at the side of the road, they drove away in the cab. Nies freed himself and rode with a passing motorist to Wood River.

Jacob Hicklin, attendant at a filling station at the northeast corner of Sarah street and Lindell boulevard, was robbed of \$20 early today by a man who ordered him into the washroom. The robber held a handkerchief mask to his face and indicated he had a revolver in his belt.

A safe at the General Candy Co., 432 South Seventh street, was looted of \$439 between 5:40 p. m. and 7 p. m. yesterday. A watchman discovered the combination broken off.

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REMOVAL OF LINDELL-UNION  
TRAFFIC CIRCLE COMPLETED

Intersection Open for Use Again; Job, Begun Last Tuesday, Cost About \$1000.

Removal of the traffic circle in the center of the Lindell-Union viaduct was completed yesterday. The large circular intersection on the bridge, paved with asphalt, is open to traffic.

The grass plot in the center of the traffic circle had been a cause of occasional accidents since the viaduct was opened June 11, 1931, and much criticism. Mayor Dickmann promised in his campaign to remove it.

The job was started last Tuesday. It cost about \$1000. The circle was 48 feet in diameter and contained grass, flowers and four automobile traffic signals. Four traffic signals, at the heads of the intersecting thoroughfares, have been retained.

The change from contribution to wage cut will be made with the consent of the Citizens' Committee on Relief and Employment, which has released the employees from their pledge. It was stated by the Police Commissioner. The saving will approximate \$40,000 a year. Other economies instituted by the Police Board recently include the elimination of the Police Journal, saving \$7000 annually, and a menu of bread and sausage for holdover prisoners, cutting off \$2500 spent for warm meals.

Police Civilian Employees GET WAGE CUT OF 10 PCT.

Cease Contributing Similar Amount to Citizens' Relief and Employment Fund.

Because of the \$100,000 reduction in the Police Department budget, the Police Board yesterday decided that civilian employees earning in excess of \$100 a month should cease contributing 10 per cent of their salaries for relief and accept a 10 per cent salary reduction effective June 1 instead.

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KILLS WIFE, SELF  
IN THEIR HOME  
IN COLLINSVILLE

Frank Lohmann, Truck Driver, Believed by Police to Have Shot Wife While She Was Asleep.

Frank Lohmann, 44 years old, a truck driver, shot and killed his wife, Stella, as she slept early today in the second floor bedroom at their home, 710 East Clay street, Collinsville. "This he ended his life."

The bodies were found this morning by Mrs. Fred Baerlein, Mrs. Lohmann's mother, who investigated when she saw her son-in-law lying, fully clothed, on the floor of his wife's bedroom.

Mrs. Baerlein and Lloyd Lohmann, 21-year-old son of the pair, said they had quarreled about a week ago. Young Lohmann declined to make public the nature of the quarrel, which he said was about family matters. He said his father had not spoken to him for several days.

Police reported the pair had quarreled repeatedly because Lohmann had been drinking heavily. Called to the home about 7:15 a. m. today, police found Mrs. Lohmann, in night clothing, lying face down in bed, shot through the left temple.

By the side of the bed the body of her husband lay fully dressed, a bullet wound in his right temple, his right hand still grasping a .32-caliber revolver, from which two shots had been fired.

Police said that Lohmann apparently had shot his wife about midnight, while she slept, and remained in the room for several hours before turning his weapon on himself.

Lloyd Lohmann said he was awakened by a noise about midnight but thought it was the ringing of a door and gave it no heed. Lohmann was employed by the Arctic Ice & Fuel Co., Collinsville, a firm managed and partly owned by his brothers, John and Gus. Mrs. Lohmann was 43 years old.

COURT MOVES FOR REFUND  
OF EXCESS INSURANCE COST

Appoints Special Masters to Determine Amount Due Under Rate Reduction Order.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 27.—Four special masters were appointed today by Circuit Judge Nike G. Sevier to determine the amount of the premium refund named by 146 stock fire insurance companies operating in Missouri, and the amount still to be refunded under the court's order in the 11-year-old rate reduction case.

The payment of \$18,677.79 in excess premiums and interest, collected by the companies between Nov. 15, 1922, and May, 1930, was ordered last night by Judge Sevier. The special masters are H. F. Lauff, Lewis Hard Cook of Jefferson City, and Leslie B. Hutchinson and William Holmes of Vienna, Mo. Judge Sevier's order was made in a suit filed by Floyd E. Jacobs and John T. Barker, Kansas City lawyers representing the State in the 10 per cent reduction order fire insurance rates made by Ben C. Hyde when he was Superintendent of Insurance in 1922.



## ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER  
December 11, 1878  
Published by  
The Pulitzer Publishing Company  
Twelfth and Olive Streets  
St. Louis, Mo.

## THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in the editorial principles that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight denunciations of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare; never be satisfied with merely printing news; always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong; whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER

April 16, 1907.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Let Cuba Wear "Long Pants."

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:  
A NY American citizen who believes in American paternalism as a cure for the ills of the Latin American republics should read "Help Cuba Quickly," appearing in the May 27 issue of Collier's, and weep. The article describes vividly how Uncle Sam, in spite of his good intentions, has actually been upholding and tacitly backing the most tyrannical and bloody government ever to exist in Latin America.

Years ago, when revolution raged in Mexico with volcanic fury, benevolent but uninformed Americans wondered why the United States did not send an army down there to teach them how to behave. They pointed with pride at the "progress" Cuba had made under the protection of the United States. Yet the Mexican revolution has vindicated itself, and, as the article states: "All countries have, during the past three years, overthrown their oppressors, but America has kept Cuba tied to the rack with the Platt amendment."

America has shamefully neglected her responsibilities in Cuba, responsibilities which she not only willingly assumed, but forced upon Cuba by compelling her to amend her Constitution with the Platt measure. Let America either fulfill her self-imposed obligation to "preserve order, justice and liberty in Cuba" or repeal the Platt amendment. Let Cuba wear "long pants" and take her place among the sovereign nations of the world. She has a right to work out her own salvation.

A LATIN AMERICAN.

Has Anyone This Booklet?

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:  
I AM in quest of one of the few things needed to complete the greatest Browning collection in the world, which is, as you doubtless know, in Baylor University, Waco, Tex.

I am seeking a booklet, "Outlines of Paracelsus," written by Mrs. Fannie Holy and published by Riverside Co., St. Louis, 1885. Surely someone in your locality has the missing article. I should like to find and encourage the owner to contribute it to a position among its fellows in our collection, where its value would be enhanced; where, indeed, it would take its place for posterity.

For the past 30 years I have devoted much time to the establishment of this Browning collection. Needless to say, anything you do to further this undertaking will be a contribution to the fame of Browning.

A. J. ARMSTRONG.

Baylor University, Waco, Tex.

Public Service Suggestions.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:  
I THINK better "public service" by the Public Service Co. will help bring it out of receivership. Here is an experience of my own that I think could be duplicated by others.

Last Sunday night, I got on a Page car and bought tickets, but I forgot to ask for a transfer, then. Remembering about two minutes later that I wanted a transfer, I asked the operator for one. He refused to give me one, saying that I should have asked for it when I had paid my fare. I know that, but why be so exacting? One forgets now and then. Not wanting to argue, I paid my fare again on the Sarah line.

To top this, when the Page car arrived at the transfer point, a Sarah car was just leaving. The operator of the Page car made an effort, so far as I could see, to halt the Sarah. I missed the Sarah car, which caused me to be late for work.

Why doesn't the company arrange some signal, so the operator can easily notify the operator of the other car that passengers are waiting to transfer?

With so much excellent competition, the Public Service Co. seems to be helping its competitors by doing this sort of thing, not once, but continually. More attention to the business of selling transportation by giving more and better service would benefit the company, I am sure.

BROOKS C. ANTHONY.

A Veteran on the Forest Army.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I READ your editorial, "Reforestation and the Bonus Army," also the letter inviting you to work at \$1 a day. I do not wish to enter a controversy—but here is my opinion:

Payment of the bonus would benefit me in this way: It would pay approximately one year's board bill, doctor bills, buy clothes, etc. I may add that \$200 a lot of money to me, and presume it would be to anyone who didn't have a dime.

In regard to reforestation: I have applied to the Veterans' Welfare, Citizens' Employment, Civilian Conservation Corps on Relief and the Red Cross. I am sorry to state that I have been sent from one to the other for a place to file my application, and I am just as far from the forests now as when I applied.

How do you get in the Conservation Corps? Can you supply the answer? I spent a year in France and it did not take them long to get over there then. Must a person go to Washington and join the bonus army to get consideration for a chance to retain his self?

R. A. TRIMPEL.

## THE MAJOR ISSUE.

The major issue in the Senate investigation of J. P. Morgan & Co. was not touched upon until yesterday. It concerns the concentration of financial and industrial power, which Woodrow Wilson considered the greatest of all our American issues. Mr. Wilson said:

The great monopoly in this country is the money monopoly. So long as that exists, our old variety and freedom and individual energy of development are out of the question. A great industrial nation is controlled by its system of credit. Our system of credit is concentrated. The growth of the nation, therefore, and all our activities are in the hands of a few men, who, even if their actions be honest and intended for the public interest, are necessarily concentrated upon the great undertakings in which their own money is involved, and who, necessarily, by every reason of their own limitations, chill and check and destroy genuine economic freedom. This is the greatest question of all; and to this, statesmen must address themselves with an earnest determination to serve the long future and the true liberties of men.

Yesterday's testimony showed that the United Corporation, controlled by Morgan & Co., controls in turn through its subsidiaries 22 per cent of the gas and electric business of the nation.

This is, of course, but a single aspect of the immense control over finance and industry concentrated in the Morgan bank. Senator Norris recently stated that the house of Morgan, through its seven banks, controls 243 directorships in 120 major corporations. Said the Nebraska Senator:

If the Government today wanted to take over the railroads of this country, they would have to use only one man, just one: J. P. Morgan. That is true of almost any other operation. Morgan and his associates would be able to enter into the deal if they wanted to, and compel a sale if they wanted to. They can control in any of these corporations the lowering or raising of wages; they can change the conditions of labor; they can raise or lower the price of the output of any of these manufacturing establishments, simply because they control the money of the United States.

This may or may not be altogether true, but that the concentration of financial and industrial power in the United States has become a matter of grave national concern is beyond question. Senator Norris likened the concentration of the money power to a spider whose snares reach in every direction. As far back as 1911, Louis D. Brandeis warned the country that too much power was being accumulated in a few financial quarters. In 1912 the Pujo Committee, investigating the money power, said:

Far more dangerous than all that has happened to us in the past in the way of elimination of competition in industry is the control of credit through the domination of these groups over our banks and industries.

The Roosevelt administration has pledged itself to a more equitable distribution of the national wealth. There cannot be a more equitable distribution of the national wealth while the power over all finance and industry rests in the hands of a few people. Mr. Roosevelt said in his address at Columbus, O., last summer:

We find two-thirds of American industry concentrated in a few hundred corporations and actually managed by not more than 5000 men.

We find more than half of the savings of the country invested in corporation stocks and bonds, and made the sport of American stock markets. We find more than three dozen private banking houses, and stock selling adjuncts in the commercial banks, directing the flow of capital.

In other words, we find concentrated economic power in few hands, the precise opposite of individualism. To free the American people from this financial oligarchy is the true test of the New Deal. Beside that great objective, all other issues are insignificant. It was this issue that divided the founders of the Republic. The Hamiltonians believed in a ruling class; the Jeffersonians believed in rule by the people. Since money is all-powerful under any form of government, it is not too much to say that the whole future of the American nation rests in a sense upon the outcome of the great battle at Washington.

## UP TO HIS OLD TRICKS.

Under Eads Bridge, Old Man Mississippi, swollen by a month of rain, rides high along the levee's cobblestones. Occasional pieces of driftwood, lifted from creek-cleft hillside, show like bits of black bread which strain has pulled from the seams in his ragged, stretching coat. Here he buries by, but he does it quietly and with becoming decorum. A hundred miles below, he will be spreading over low land. By the time he reaches Natchez, he will be another person altogether. There the swirling waters have opened a new channel, two miles long, across a horseshoe bend, and a part of the river, once 23 miles around, is no more. Taking their cue from hundreds of cutoffs the river has made, Government engineers planned the shortening, but, displeased as it were that human hands should attempt to do his work for him, the Old Man broke the barrier ahead of time. Devil's Punch Bowl Swamp, haven of a notorious band in the river's heyday, is threatened with extinction. Picturesque Natchez-under-the-Hill, hangout of river gamblers in the decades of the packets and their quagmire sisters, the steamers, may go the way of Old Kaskaskia. Lay the last sandbag and it is still the same old river, but when Capt. Isiah Sellers, the first Mark Twain, piloted boats from Jackson's day to Lincoln's. If it ever seems different, it is because a people's way of going places has changed.

## CHICAGO INVITES THE WORLD.

At quarter past 8 tonight, a telescope in the University of Illinois observatory, at Urbana will pick up the light beam from the distant star Arcturus. In an instant, energy created by that light, brought to focus on a photo-tube, will be flashed northward to the Chicago lake front to illuminate a gigantic searchlight. Chicago's Century of Progress Exposition officially will be on.

What a contrast to the opening of the World's Fair in the same city 40 years ago! Then the best that man could do was to get President Cleveland to press a button at the White House. It is a contrast that bespeaks the differences between the periods, indicates the advance of the world and shows after all what a world's fair should show. America's first look at the centennial of the Declaration of Independence in 1876 in Philadelphia. Two decades later, the achievements of the intervening years were brought together at the Columbian Exposition. The progress—industrial, scientific, cultural, social—was amazing. America had not come of age, but it was growing up, and growing fast.

How Chicago has used its centennial opportunity can be judged only by a visit to the fair grounds. Were there no exposition, the nearby Field Museum, Art Institute, Shedd Aquarium and Adler Planetarium should be enough to draw throngs of visitors

through the centennial summer and fall. The city whose civic leadership is such that it plans through the worst depression in history to play host to the world commands the admiration of us all.

## TOMORROW'S RAILROAD TRAINS.

There was an interesting description, in Arthur Brisbane's column Thursday, of the new passenger train the Union Pacific is building. It is of streamline construction, looks like a "very long white caterpillar," driven by a 600-horsepower internal combustion engine, consists of three cars, supported by four sets of wheels, with no visible separation or division. It will do 80 miles an hour. The material is an aluminum alloy, with all the strength of steel, but much lighter, the whole train weighing only as much as one ordinary Pullman car.

The presidents of the Pullman Co. and General Motors and an aeronautical engineer co-operated with the Union Pacific's management in this experiment, if it may be called such. The qualifying phrase is used, for the reason that Germany for a year or two has been operating trains of similar design at greater speed.

Experiment or not, the thing is interesting. It should engage the attention of all our railroad executives. As a matter of fact, Brisbane assures us we shall hear more of such trains before long from Gen. Atterbury of the Pennsylvania and the head of the New York Central. The railroad people, it seems, are finally waking up.

In this connection, an article in the June Harper's, "Some Suggestions for the Railroads," might also be read with profit by everyone having anything to do with railroad operation. The author is not a railroad man. He submits the passenger's point of view. His criticism is severe at times, but many of his statements of fact cannot be controverted. For example, the Pullman car today is about what it was 25 years ago. In many instances, it is not only "about what it was," but it is the same, identical car. That one fact epitomizes the slumbering, unprogressive railroad policy and operation. And all this time a competitive transportation agency has been sweeping forward in miraculous strides. The automobile of 1933 is as far removed from the machine, say, of 1905 as the modern debauche from Mademoiselle Neanderthal. The exaggeration may be subtracted without seriously impairing the comparison's truth.

Says the writer in Harper's: The plight of the railroads is not due to natural causes. It is the result of a defeatist psychology of stagnant thinking and of traditionalism. Railroad executives are as miserably oblivious to modern methods of styling and merchandising as they are to operating possibilities. Europe has been ahead of us for years in this respect, we are told. "Its leading trains have carried dance floors, bars and casually arranged lounges, contrasted with our geometrically parallel leather-seated 'club cars.' In a word, our railroad people are urged to forget their glorious past and get on the job of making railroad travel inviting, luxurious, superior. They are urged, too, not to wait for the trains of the future, as envisioned in Norman Bel Geddes' 'Horizons,' but to build and operate those trains now.

## NOT LIKELY.

Several weeks ago, in a moment of thoughtlessness, the Illinois Senate voted, 29 to 5, to bar the teaching of "sedition and armed revolt." This was done by approving a bill placing severe penalties on educational institutions with faculty members adjudged guilty of violating the ban. Tax-supported institutions would lose their appropriations and private institutions would be taxed. As a result of the vote, educators, liberal weeklies and newspapers have assailed the Illinois Senate, charging its members with seeking to apply a highly reactionary gag on academic freedom. We are afraid our protesting friends have become unduly alarmed. That it is nonsensical to pass such a bill we readily grant. The fact remains that hurried passage by about half the membership of one house does not mean enactment or indicate the sentiment of the State. In this case, the other branch of the Legislature has not acted, and it seems improbable that it will. But even if the House should join the Senate, there would remain the necessity of obtaining the Governor's signature. We doubt that even the sponsor of the bill can picture Gov. Horner signing a measure which could be interpreted to prohibit the teaching of the American Revolution and the founding of the United States.

## WE'RE MIFFED AT MAY.

It was told with poignant beauty in that song everyone once sang—"Oh, That We Two Were Maying." And can anyone forget the haunting loveliness of Andrew Lang's lines:

Where smooth the southern waters run,  
"Neath rustling leagues of poplars gray,  
Beneath a velvety, soft, southern sun  
We wandered out of yesterday;  
Went maying in that ancient May  
Whose fallen flowers are fragrant yet,  
And lingered by the fountain spray  
With Aucassin and Nicolette.

But our knowledge of May, and the glory thereof, has not had to come vicariously, through music and poetry. We have all of us walked the beguiling ways of May. We have each of us flung back a gay gesture to the scarlet tanager's blithe hello. We have all nodded brightly as the oriole, debonairly jacked in orange and black, whistled his cheerio. Perhaps the smile of the purple violet has induced some of us to seek the more secretive retreats of their white and yellow sisters, and in our searchings may have happily found the dewberry's white-flowered trail and the virgin white of the wild strawberry's blossom. Royally gone democratic is, perhaps, the only way to account for the behavior of the spidewort that lavishes its purple and gold in the open spaces, and that's all right, yet one feels as if he had discovered a dearest treasure in some hallowed slope where the pink of the wild rose heralds the approach of June. Unforgettable, of course, was that iridescent instant poised by the ruby-throated hummingbird in a sun-drenched greenery, and we jotted it down as one of God's good days when we caught a glimpse of the myrtle warbler in a tree top before he had resumed his northern journey. Can you not still hear the silver salute of that finest of all our feathered friends, the brown thrasher?

And the sun on the hill forgets to die,  
And the lilacs revive, and the dragonfly  
Comes back to dream on the river.

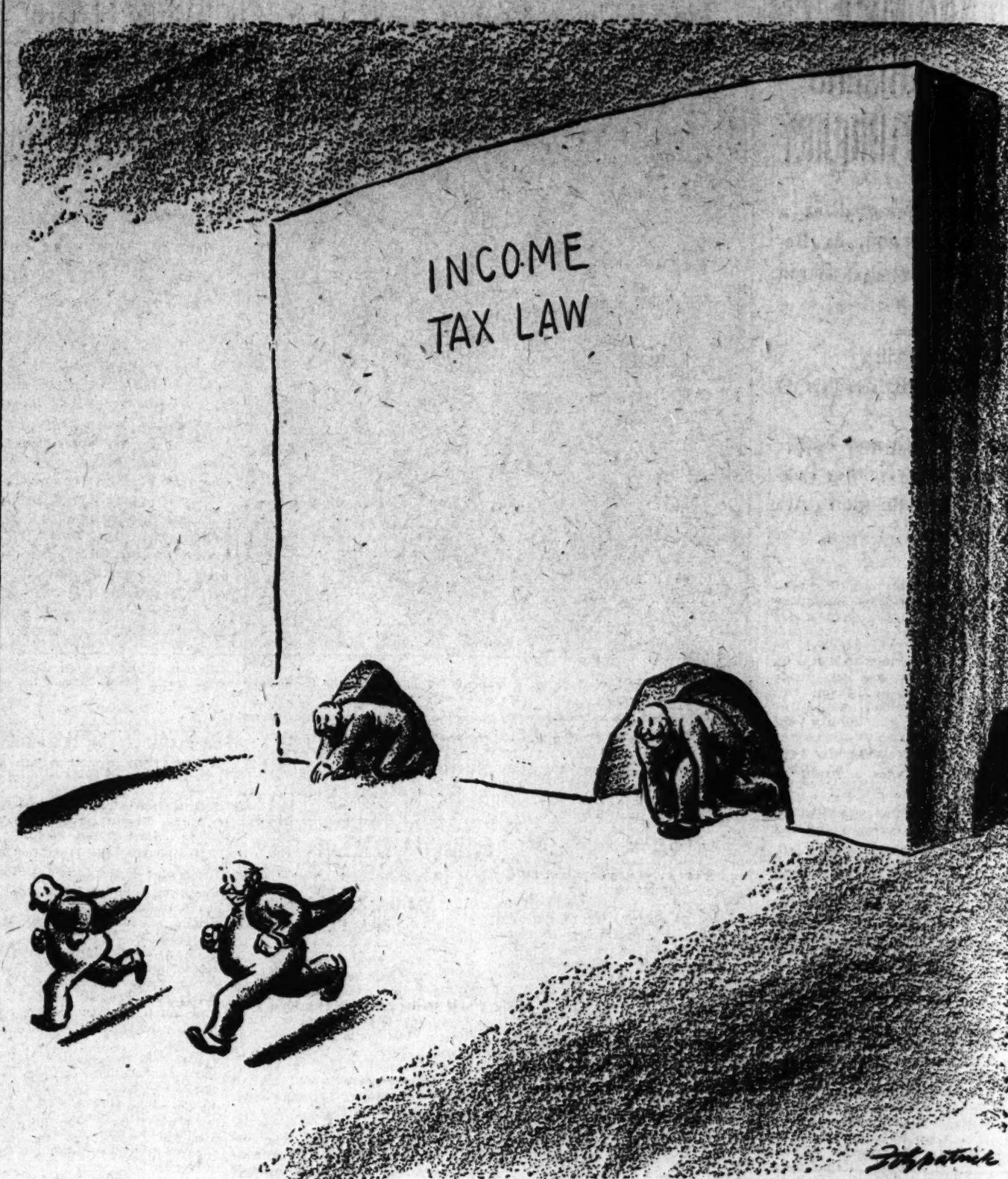
That was the May we used to know. And the tender hush of a dawn in May, and the soft caress of a Maytime night were as "rare as a day in June." But now, it's showers for breakfast, cloudbursts for lunch, roaring, tumbling torrents where once the bland old moon listened beatifically to the love-making of maying youth.

Come on June. We're miffed at May.

Its success gave encouragement to all the Communists of Europe, who everywhere began preparing their own revolution. Socialists took courage, and successfully established governments in Germany, Austria and Hungary in 1918 and 1919. These put down the Communists, and were presently themselves put down by new parties which were Socialist in name only and sometimes not in that. Indeed, the battles were fought in many cases by different sorts of Socialists.

But the prospect was sufficiently alarming to the old European majorities. The revolution was approaching; it was already struggling to emerge; it was perhaps already in the saddle. To democratic America, the European frenzy of fear is not understood. Here the people know they have all the power; they know they cannot get any more because there isn't any more. The European crowds believe that they can.

The Russian success, the attempts in Germany, Austria, Hungary and elsewhere throw a new light on the problem of public works. Why did the people run after the Soviet? Because they were unemployed and idle. How could the revolution be avoided? By putting the people to work. But at what? All the old types of public works had been



AS FULL OF HOLES AS THE CLAYTON JAIL.

## Public Works in History

By Roland G. Usher, Professor of History, Washington University  
The Third in a Series of Articles.

## The Twentieth Century

SEVERAL factors in recent years have changed the world's attitude toward public works. The great development of the nineteenth century has completed those deemed necessary according to earlier definitions of the community's needs. It became possible to turn to things desirable rather than immediately necessary or even important as the world formerly viewed things.

The new humanitarian and sociological movements developed the idea that society owed its members more than bread, clothes and some sort of shelter. The world was rich enough to provide everyone with comfort and desirable things. Until 1800, the world had been satisfied to keep alive. In the nineteenth century, the problem of existence was solved. The twentieth century accordingly turned to the problem of happiness, convenience, beauty.

This new purpose for public works and public money put pressure on the new economic fabric to provide an adequate livelihood, good sanitation, good housing, better schools and the like. Roads for pleasure driving became as common as roads for trade arteries. The community should do the desirable thing, the wonderful thing, the beautiful thing. It was expensive, but worth it.

Then came two shattering events: the Russian revolution and the depression. The Socialist and Communist movements had been born anew in the nineteenth century, and had advocated a general social, economic and political revolution as the only means of attaining the desirable and the beautiful. They delivered an assault upon capitalism and upon free competition; they assailed monarchy and republic alike; property, presidents and corporations were equally foes. The old order must be torn down and a new built afresh on clear ground. But where the revolutions of 1830, 1848 and the Commune of 1870 had been easily suppressed, the Russian revolution had triumphed. Instead of evaporating within a year or two, it grew stronger.

Its success gave encouragement to all the Communists of Europe, who everywhere began preparing their own revolution. Socialists took courage, and successfully established governments in Germany, Austria and Hungary in 1918 and 1919. These put down the Communists, and were presently themselves put down by new parties which were Socialist in name only and sometimes not in that. Indeed, the battles were fought in many cases by different sorts of Socialists.

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The Russian success, the attempts in Germany, Austria, Hungary and elsewhere throw a new light on the problem of public works. Why did the people run after the Soviet? Because they were unemployed and idle. How could the revolution be avoided? By putting the people to work. But at what? All the old types of public works had been

finished, and what more seemed needed was not enough to occupy so many hands. The answer was: Put them to work at any cost; make work for them to do; think up something.

The expedient of antiquity returned. The examples of the Pharaohs, Solon, Pericles, of Tiberius and Diocletian must have recurred to the minds of Europeans who had learned the classics as a matter of course before they were 15. Fight the revolution with public works was the decision.

Mussolini has made in Italy the greatest and most successful attempt to fight the revolution of modern times. The Fascist party was organized to save Italy from a grave danger of revolution, and succeeded in stamping out Communism and Socialism. Believing that the army and perhaps the state were already corrupted and disloyal, the Fascists organized an army of their own, marched on Rome and took possession of the Government. Once in the saddle, Mussolini knew the danger would recur if not vigorously forestalled. The party of unemployment and transition from strife to peace complicated the problem.

An elaborate and far-sighted program of public works was undertaken to keep the people busy and so to combat the revolution with the clear perception that Italy would be rebuilt in the process, to its lasting benefit. New and excellent roads have been built. Italy has been swept, cleaned and garnished. Insanitary housing has been torn down and rebuilt. New sewers have been laid; new water supplies provided. Electric power plants have been erected to provide "white coal" to supply Italy's deficiency in black coal.

Millions were spent, and still it seemed not enough. There were the ruins of the forums of the Caesars in Rome, still buried under the dust of centuries. They could be excavated—an enormous labor, a great expense, but plenty of rough, unskilled work. Two Roman galleys were known to be on the bottom of Lake Nemi; the lake could be drained and the galleys raised. Hercules had been buried by lava in 79 A. D.; it should be dug out and an ancient Roman city recovered for the new world to see. None of this was necessary, but it was all useful and it all made work. Elaborate and far-reaching plans for the industrial reorganization of Italy are already in process of execution.

Hitler in Germany today is fighting Communism and the revolution with storm troops in brown shirts, with prisons and concentration camps, and with public works. He has just announced that the whole nation is to be conscripted to work for the state, not to introduce Socialism but to keep the people out of mischief and to rebuild Germany. He proposes also the reorganization of German agriculture and industry, the breaking up of large estates into small; the combining of the smallest into larger. The details of the program are not yet clear; but its purpose is avowed: to fight the revolution and to end the depression.

The great modern program of public works has been the rebuilding of Northern France, destroyed by the World War. Everything was in ruins: houses, factories, railroads, mines, water works, sewers, roads, streets,

## To End Child Labor

From the Pittsburgh Press.

SWEATSHOPS vitally affect the life of every American—from Maine to California. So long as sweatshops flourish in any one state, the buying power of the entire nation is affected. The starvation wages that sweatshops pay, the employment of children while unemployed adults tramp the streets, is a national as well as a state and local problem.

Hence, we particularly welcome President Roosevelt's national recovery bill and the investigation into sweatshops that the Department of Labor has ordered. These two progressive steps mean that the Federal Government does not intend to see helpless women and children continue as the victims of industrial slavery.

As a matter of fact, Federal action is the only sure and immediate method of abolishing sweatshops and child labor. The 1930 census revealed some 2,000,000 children under 18 work in American mills, mines and factories. And in Pennsylvania this number is steadily increasing.

There are three ways to combat child labor. One is through industrial action—rigid restrictions by industries themselves against child labor. This has obviously failed. The second method is by state action. This, too, has failed. This year 44 state legislatures met. All were told that adults want the jobs held by the children. All were informed of the ominous spread of child labor and sweatshops.

Yet Utah alone among these 44 states enacted a complete new child labor law. New York, New Jersey and New Hampshire passed minimum wage laws for minors, and slight gains were made in Indiana and Minnesota. But Pennsylvania and the rest of the states failed completely to protect their undernourished, underpaid children from the brutal tactics of sweatshop operators.

The third way is through Federal mandate. Action on the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution has been fairly encouraging. Six states—Michigan, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Washington and New Hampshire—ratified the amendment this year. Resolutions are pending in Massachusetts, Illinois, New Jersey and West Virginia, all of whose legislatures still are in session.

But this method, too, is slow. It is nine years since the amendment was put up to the states, and only 12 of the needed 36 states have ratified.

Therefore, the national recovery bill promises to strike at the heart of the child labor and sweatshop problem, and to do what states and individual industries have failed to do for themselves. As such, it is welcome news.

Twenty billion dollars has been spent on this enormous work. To pay it, the French have hoped for reparations from Germany. While doing to restore France, it has kept the whole nation busy; it has avoided most effects of the depression; it has avoided any danger of social revolution.

It is the European experience which no doubt leads President Roosevelt to believe that extensive public works in the United States will aid us to recover from the depression. Reforestation should prove as valuable here as in Germany, France or Denmark. Certainly, nothing has been as wasted and destroyed as our forests. Our vast area is as yet only partly provided with good roads. The rivers need to be controlled against floods. There is much of the greatest value to be done. There is wide precedent to show that it will aid the country.

## NON-WAZI MADE REICH'S BISHOP DESPITE THREATS

Twenty-nine Protestant Groups Ratify Election of Dr. Von Bodelschwingh—Synod to Aid Him.

## CREED ADOPTED FOR NEW CHURCH

National Socialist Spokesman Indicates Extreme Measures Will Be Taken Against Organization.

By the Associated Press.  
BERLIN, May 27.—The heads of 29 protestant church groups today ratified the nomination of the Rev. Friedrich von Bodelschwingh as bishop in defiance of a threat of "most dire consequences" by National Socialists.

As a result, Dr. Von Bodelschwingh is regarded by German protestants of all shades of creed as the first bishop in Germany. Although a Lutheran, he was endorsed by the reformed churches and the united churches as well as by smaller protestant bodies. He is a famous welfare worker.

The National Socialists have fought for the election of the Rev. Ludwig Mueller, insisting that the bishop must be a National Socialist. A committee made public the main feature of a plan for merging all protestant groups in one German church. At the head of this church will stand the Lutheran bishop but co-operating with him will be a Ministry or Cabinet representing non-Lutheran evangelists. Each member of the cabinet will conduct the affairs of his particular unit.

The national synod is to be created, partly by election and partly by appointment. This synod will operate as a coordinating church legislative and appointing church body.

Advisory chambers are to be created "to insure that the living forces inherent in the German evangelical folk shall be enabled to operate freely and creatively in the church's services to the people and the Reich."

Creed of United Church.  
A common creed on which all factions in the new church are expected to unite, while retaining their individual creeds, has the following wording:

"We place our entire faith in Almighty God, our Father in heaven; to Him and His will we are responsible every moment and everywhere."

"We confess that before God we are lost with our evil and sinful ways. In firm confidence, however, we look to our Lord Jesus Christ, the son of God, who on earth fought and suffered for us, died and was resurrected. In Him we have forgiveness and freedom, life and eternal bliss."

"God's Holy Ghost is the spirit of truth and strength. He foreordains us as members of the Church of Jesus Christ by our words and mode of living everywhere to be faithful and champions of our Savior, especially in our families and neighborly relations. Amid the anxieties and stress of earthly life we stand in return and bring eternal perfection in the kingdom of His Holy Spirit."

Threats by National Socialist.  
The stubbornness with which the German Christians (National Socialists) insisted on the election of their candidate was so great that a special body, the Landes-Kirchen by Mueller, in which he indicated extreme measures against the Protestants should they not heed his party's demands.

Referring to the present church needs, he asked: "Either they will join us who are willing for any cooperation, thus finding the only capable solution for the largest part of the church people, or these people are ready for an inexorable fight."

The viewpoint of the followers of Dr. von Bodelschwingh was expressed by the newspaper Tageliche Rundschau, which recognized the gravity of the situation, but pointed out: "The election of a Bishop is a matter of faith which must not be the subject of political pressure."

Previously the newspaper said Chancellor Hitler had no intention of making the selection of the Bishop.

"The Government is leaving the decision to the representatives of the churches who are to decide in complete freedom," the Journal declared yesterday. "The Government holds the opinion that even a semblance of the state attempting to influence the situation must be avoided."

"Hitler has vouchsafed complete freedom to the churches. There is therefore no reason to suspect that he identifies himself with the demand by National Socialist German Christians for the appointment of Mueller."

Hitler, in a Reichstag declaration last March, promised the churches freedom provided they helped in the country's moral regeneration.

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## Acquitted Judge Congratulated



JUDGE HAROLD LOUDERBACK (center) of San Francisco smiles as he is congratulated by friends in Washington just after being acquitted of all five impeachment charges by the United States Senate.

### TWO MAY QUEENS CROWNED AT VISITATION ACADEMY

Miss Betty Henry and Miss Helene Keane crowned at Visitation Academy.

Two May queens were crowned yesterday at ceremonies at Visitation Academy, 3448 Cabanne avenue. Miss Betty Henry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Henry, 6140 Ridge avenue, was elected last year, and Miss Helene Keane, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Robert May, 5738 Maple avenue, was crowned this year. Heretofore, the May queen was elected a year in advance and to change the custom it was necessary to crown two queens. The recently elected queen becomes prefect of the sodality, the highest student honor.

Students of five Catholic colleges and several High Schools will take part in ceremonies on St. Mary's Hospital grounds, Clayton and Bellevue avenues, at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, when Miss Kathleen Thro, senior in St. John's Nursing School, will be crowned. A sermon will be preached by the Rev. Sylvester Juergens, president of Chaminade College.

Miss Mary McCarthy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. McCarthy, 5067 Minerva avenue, was crowned May queen at Webster College today.

### MRS. ALICE MARTIN TURNER INHERITS \$332,000 ESTATE

Publisher of "Much Ado" Says She Has No Plans for Use of Money.

Mrs. Alice Martin Turner, widely known dancer, an occasional publisher of "Much Ado," an occasional journal of comment, said today she has had no opportunity to plan what use she will make of the \$332,000 estate left to her by her sister-in-law, Mrs. T. P. Plaster of Washington, D. C.

"I haven't got it yet and I haven't made a single plan," Mrs. Turner said. "I'll have to see it and go over the property with the executor before I decide."

Mrs. Plaster, sister of the late Harry Turner, who was Mrs. Turner's husband, left property and real estate, valued at \$324,000.

The will provided the estate was to go to Mrs. Turner after the death of Mrs. Plaster's husband. He died before her, so it goes directly to Mrs. Turner.

Mrs. Turner and her husband were among the founders of the "Alice" colony on the levee, and she lives at 18 North Commercial street.

### OLD FLAGS PUT ON DISPLAY

Four That Have Flown Over St. Louis Exhibited.  
A display of flags—Spanish, French, American and State—which have flown over St. Louis at successive stages of its history, began today at the St. Louis Exposition.

They were originally displayed at the World's Fair of 1904, and a composite of all these designs on the flag adopted as the official emblem of the exposition. Kept in the vaults of the Missouri Historical Society, the flags were taken out to celebrate the opening of the Centennial of Progress Exposition today in Chicago.

### BETS NEW U. S. FARM POST

Mississippi in Hands Finance Aid.  
By the Associated Press.  
WASHINGTON, May 27.—Oscar Johnston, Clarksville, Miss., former Democratic National Committee man from Mississippi, yesterday was appointed Finance Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, and George N. Peek, chief administrator.

He is one of the world's largest individual producers of staple cotton and in addition to farming operations is a banker and attorney.

### HIGHER NAVAL RATIO DESIRED BY JAPAN

Tokio Envoy Notifies Arms Meeting of Plan to Seek Treaty Revision.

By the Associated Press.  
GENEVA, May 27.—Japan cannot sign the projected general disarmament treaty if it refers to the Washington and London naval conventions that bind Japan to the short end of a 5-5-3 ratio, Tokyo's spokesman, Ambassador Naotake Sato, informed the disarmament conference yesterday.

Reference to these former agreements, Sato said, would amount to perpetuating the present proportion in the new treaty, which is contrary to Japan's desires.

The Japanese delegate made it clear that his country proposes at the conference that China is the expirator of the London treaty in 1936 to seek a revision that will give the Japanese navy greater relative strength in the face of American and British sea power.

The exposition of this attitude, which has been suggested by Japanese spokesmen on former occasions, was particularly disturbing in view of a recent revival of hopes for agreement among the great powers.

The Japanese declaration evoked a comment from Dr. Wellington Koo, delegate of China, who told the conference that China is the "victim of aggression," obviously referring to Japan.

China, which has practically no navy, Dr. Koo said, reserved the right to create one because China is the object of continued armed invasion in violation of international agreements.

Japan's views were presented to the conference in the form of an amendment calling for deletion from the British draft plan of the clause that would embody the Washington and London naval treaties in the proposed new convention.

The existing naval treaties, the Japanese amendment said, "are unstable in character and will soon expire" and they therefore should be referred to in the new treaty.

The British plan, now under consideration by the conference, provides that limitations of the London and Washington accords be included in the convention now being worked out.

Sato asserted that the Japanese amendment did not disturb the present validity of the Washington and London pacts. He disagreed with Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador-at-large, who had said that elimination of reference to these treaties would have an unfortunate effect on public opinion.

The British plan, the Japanese spokesman said, did not provide for reduction of naval armaments but only for a truce in existing strengths.

The Japanese proposals presented last December to the conference would have meant a reduction in total actual naval tonnage of 860,000 in the British, American and Japanese fleets, Sato asserted, or a reduction of 1,130,000 tons as compared with the figures allowed the three nations by the Washington and London treaties.

## FIGHT IN SENATE ON NOMINEE FOR REVENUE CHIEF

Majority of Finance Committee Approves Confirmation of Guy Helvering, but Seven Oppose.

By the Associated Press.  
WASHINGTON, May 27.—Sharp opposition to confirmation of Guy T. Helvering of Kansas as Commissioner of Internal Revenue developed in the Senate last night after protests had delayed approval of two other appointees.

Over the opposition of all its Republican members, who joined in a minority report, the Senate Finance Committee approved the Helvering appointment and it will be brought before the Senate soon.

Confirmatory action was withheld on Arthur E. Morgan of Ohio as a member of the Tennessee Valley authority and on S. B. Gibbons of New York to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, at the requests respectively of Senators Clark (Dem.) of Missouri, and Coudens (Rep.) of Michigan.

Clark asked that confirmation of Morgan to help supervise the Muscle Shoals-Tennessee Basin development be delayed pending an inquiry into his stand on flood control. Coudens has protested against all the Chief Executive's nominations to Treasury positions.

Clark said he understood Morgan was a "leading propagandist against Mississippi flood control" several years ago and as one of the principles in the Tennessee Valley act was flood control he wanted time to look into the charges Morgan had written on the subject.

Committee Vote on Collector.  
The Helvering appointment was approved in committee by a 10 to 7 vote. In a minority report objecting to the confirmation of Helvering, Senator Hastings (Rep.) of Delaware laid the ground work for a party fight over his nomination, but Democratic leaders were hopeful that he ultimately would be confirmed.

The Finance Committee made a lengthy inquiry into charges involving Helvering's actions as an income tax lawyer here and into accusations that he demanded campaign contributions from Postmaster applicants while a member of the House of Representatives.

Walsh (Dem.) of Massachusetts, voted with six Republicans—Reed, Coudens, Keyes, La Follette, Metcalf and Hastings—against Helvering. The charges against Helvering, reported by his nominator, King, George, Barkley, Connally, Gore, Clark, McCadeo, Loneragan, Byrd and Harrison.

Attack on Helvering.  
Hastings, in his minority report, said the record failed to show Helvering to be "a man of more than ordinary ability," referred to the charges that while head of the Kansas Road Commission, or just before taking office, he demanded contributions from road contractors.

The State campaign fund, Hastings added, was "a man of more than ordinary ability," referred to the charges that while head of the Kansas Road Commission, or just before taking office, he demanded contributions from road contractors.

The position to which Mr. Helvering has been nominated is one of the most important positions in the Government. It ought to be as free from political influence as our particular form of Government and practice will permit.

"The collection of campaign funds from political employees is generally condemned by many good people of the country. The collection of campaign funds from road contractors immediately arouses suspicion."

"A man who is enough of a practical politician to adopt either of these methods ought not to be placed in a position where political or other considerations might compel him to do wrong things."

A study of Helvering's testimony before the committee in relation to work in Washington as an income tax attorney, Hastings said, "gives the distinct impression that his success was not due to his skill as a lawyer in tax matters, but due to some influence which he had behind him."

Helvering's experience during six years in Congress, Hastings added, "seems to have been a failure."

Morgan Says Industrial Towns for Farmers Are Planned.  
By the Associated Press.  
FLORENCE, Ala., May 27.—Establishment of small industrial communities in which the farmer could earn money during off seasons of planting was said yesterday by Dr. Arthur E. Morgan to be one of the objectives of President Roosevelt's plan for development of the Tennessee Valley.

Dr. Morgan, recently named head of the Tennessee Valley authority, said such communities also would serve as outlets for secondary power from Muscle Shoals.

## NEW AMBASSADOR AND ST. LOUIS WIFE



Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Weddell.

### A. W. WEDDELL GETS POST IN ARGENTINA

New Ambassador Known Here Through Marriage to Mrs. Virginia Steedman.

Alexander W. Weddell of Richmond, Va., newly appointed United States Ambassador to Argentina, is known in St. Louis through his marriage, 10 years ago, to Mrs. Virginia Chase Steedman of this city.

Mrs. Steedman, formerly Miss Chase of Fort Worth, Tex., was the widow of James Harrison Steedman, manufacturer of air compressors and mill machinery. Steedman's death in 1921 was attributed to over-exertion, as an officer of the United States Navy, in supervising repairs on naval craft in wartime.

He left Mrs. Steedman an estate valued at \$1,408,000.

Early in 1923, while traveling in India with Mr. and Mrs. William H. Cooke, then of St. Louis, Mrs. Steedman met Weddell, who was Consul-General in Calcutta. Mr. and Mrs. Cooke had known him in Virginia, home of Mr. and Mrs. Weddell, stands in their estate in Windsor Farms, on the James River near Richmond. In 1923, Mr. and Mrs. Weddell purchased historic Warwick Priory and, over the protests of many English people, removed the stone structure to their Virginia estate, where they re-created it. Warwick Priory was the scene of a visit of Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Leicester, described in Walter Scott's "Kenilworth." After the lifetimes of Mr. and Mrs. Weddell, it is to belong to the Virginia Historical Society.

Virginia House, home of Mr. and Mrs. Weddell, stands in their estate in Windsor Farms, on the James River near Richmond. In 1923, Mr. and Mrs. Weddell purchased historic Warwick Priory and, over the protests of many English people, removed the stone structure to their Virginia estate, where they re-created it. Warwick Priory was the scene of a visit of Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Leicester, described in Walter Scott's "Kenilworth." After the lifetimes of Mr. and Mrs. Weddell, it is to belong to the Virginia Historical Society.

Weddell has published two volumes on Virginia historical portraiture and old prints of Richmond. He is 57 years old, and was the son of a rector of St. John's Church, in Richmond, where Patrick Henry uttered the words, "Give me liberty or give me death."

How to live.  
Dr. Morgan said work would not begin until after the two associate members of the authority are named.

After these two members are named, Dr. Morgan said he expected work to be "rushed in the entire valley to carry out President Roosevelt's plan of balancing development of the watershed."

The problem of operating the nitrate plants, he said, probably would be settled first.

A study of state laws must be made, he added, to see how far the authority can go in carrying forward Mr. Roosevelt's ideas. Where authority does not exist, he said a request would be made for enactment of the needed legislation.

Unemployed persons were warned by Dr. Morgan not to come to the valley seeking jobs, as all necessary labor for some months is available among the inhabitants.

## BAKERS, DEALERS ALSO FOR FLOUR PROCESSING TAX

Support Organized Wheat Growers in Plea That Levy Go Into Effect by Aug. 1.

By the Associated Press.  
WASHINGTON, May 27.—Representatives of bakers' and dealers' associations came to the support of organized wheat growers yesterday in advocating use of processing taxes on flour to make possible the payment of rewards to farmers who agree to reduce their output.

The first conference called by administrators of the Farm Adjustment Act to work out a wheat plan found the bakers and dealers aligned with the growers for early use of the voluntary domestic allotment plan.

The growers suggested that a processing tax be levied by Aug. 1 and that 70 per cent of the benefits be paid this summer to farmers agreeing to cut production next year. They estimated this portion of the benefits to farmers would amount to \$231,000,000.

Opposition From Millers.  
The main opposition to a program to tax flour came from F. Hutchinson of Chicago, president of the Millers' National Federation. He said it would greatly increase the cost of bread and other bakery products and cause consumers to seek substitutes.

Hutchinson asserted that any tax of more than 10 cents a bushel would be injurious to the milling industry and would tend to cut consumption of flour.

M. W. Thatcher of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation of Chicago presented the plan of organized wheat growers which also was supported by spokesmen for the Farm Bureau Federation and the National Grange.

He said an emergency existed among wheat growers because of low prices and heavy abandonment of winter wheat acreage due to bad weather conditions in the last few months. He added that a program could not be applied to wheat now planted, but should be put into effect quickly to utilize the allotment plan in preparation for the planting of winter wheat this fall.

Wallace at Conference.  
Secretary Wallace, George N. Peek, chief administrator of the act, and W. Wilson, wheat production administrator, represented the Department of Agriculture at the conference, but offered no hint of their plans except to suggest that the industry, growing, milling, baking, distributing and other activities, remain in Washington to confer on details of a plan.

Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington, Ill., manager of the Farmers' National Grain Dealers' Association, said he hoped any plan which would interfere with "natural economic laws" and asserted that the levying of a tax would shave this effect.

Southern Growers Switch.  
Basis payments to farmers were described by Thad L. Hoffman of Kansas, as greatly needed in the Southwest wheat growing region because of heavy abandonment of acreage. Hoffman, representing the Southern Growers' League, said the league originally was in favor of a plan of leasing lands to take them out of wheat production and putting them in pasture.

Thomas Y. Wickham of Chicago, chairman of the Grain Committee on National Affairs, an organization of the "effects of alcoholism," Chicago, Minneapolis, Duluth, Buffalo, Kansas City and other centers, said the export market should be considered as a fundamental of any plan.

Wickham added that the plan should make possible free trade in grains at markets and suggested that whatever acreage curtailment plan was adopted should be in line with agreements to reduce output of other wheat exporting countries which will have representatives at the London Economic Conference.

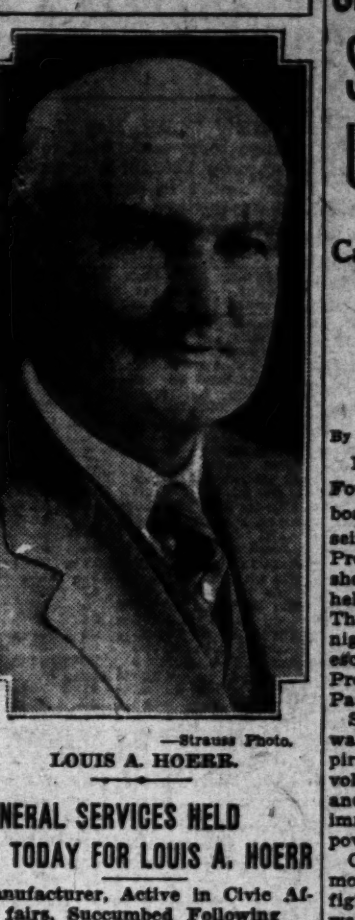
Thatcher said use of the allotment plan would provide the most scientific approach to the problem of wheat growers complicated by surplus production for export and a diminishing foreign demand.

The wheat cost in the manufacture of bread is a "negligible part of the cost," he said, adding that if the bakers nothing, he would still have difficulty in reflecting the difference into the cost of a loaf of bread.

Stude said that whatever bonus was paid to the farmer from a tax, the baker promises to pass on to the consumer only so much of the tax as he is compelled to pay and no more.

May Heads Civitan Club.  
City Councilman Charles H. May was elected president of the Civitan Club yesterday at its meeting at Hotel Statler. Other officers named were: Casper T. A. C. Meyer and E. F. Conner, vice presidents; H. T. Rice, secretary; Charles R. A. Porter, treasurer; and Dr. Robert Porter, chaplain.

## MANUFACTURER DEAD



LOUIS A. HOERR.

### FUNERAL SERVICES HELD TODAY FOR LOUIS A. HOERR

Manufacturer, Active in Civic Affairs, Succumbed Following an Operation.

The funeral of Louis A. Hoerr, president of the Western Railway Equipment Co., was held today at Wagner chapel, 3621 Olive street. Mr. Hoerr, 57 years old, died yesterday at Jewish Hospital following an operation for an intestinal obstruction.

He had been active in civic affairs and was a member of the Missouri Historical Society, the Municipal Chamber of Commerce and the St. Louis Flower Growers' Association. He was president of the Railway Devices Co., the Midvale Mining & Manufacturing Co., and the St. Louis Wholesale Cut Flower Co.; vice president of the John Klumpp Pattern Co., the Copper Clad Malleable Range Co., and a director of the United Bank & Trust Co.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Susan Hinchman Hoerr, 3534 Hawthorne boulevard, and his mother, Mrs. Mary M. Hoerr, 3510 Shenandoah avenue.

### CULBERTSON AND SIMS TEAMS BOTH BEHIND IN BRIDGE MATCH

Edwin J. Speyer and Miss Lucille Platt Using Own System.

Ten days after intermittent play began in a three-cornered contract bridge match involving six players, half of the 50 rubbers had been finished.

After 45 rubbers, the team of Edwin J. Speyer and Miss Lucille Platt, using a system of Speyer's devising, is ahead with 4900 points. C. Drummond Jones and J. D. Goldmann, playing the Culbertson method, are second, with 2700. Using the Sims system, Fred Ingalls and Earl Ochs are third, with a minus score of 7600.

Nine rubbers were played yesterday at the Jefferson Hotel Club. Speyer has won 15 rubbers and lost 15, the Culbertson followers have won 16 and lost 14, and the Sims adherents have won 14 and lost 16. Yesterday's concluding rubber required 20 deals, with 11 hands resulting in ties.

Delegates voted for the retention and enforcement of the eighteenth amendment and the teaching in the public schools, without "propaganda," of the "effects of alcoholism."

Mrs. B. C. Hopkins, an Iowa delegate, won approval for a resolution asking "more than substance" relief to depression victims, to encourage higher standards of home life.

The membership pennant was won by the Texas delegation, which reported an increase of 1 1/2 per cent during the past year.

DR. F. A. MANDEVILLE DIES  
By the Associated Press.  
ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 27.—Dr. Frederick A. Mandeville, 78 years old, who in 1884 gained prominence in connection with the Greely North Pole expedition cannibalism charges, died here yesterday of a heart attack. He had been in ill health since retiring from practice four years ago.

## CHINESE PIRATES SEIZE SHIP, FLEE UNDER POLICE FIRE

Captain of the Norwegian Steamer "Prominent" Shot in Leg, Other White Officers Tied Up.

By the Associated Press.  
HONGKONG, China, May 27.—Fourteen Chinese pirates who boarded the ship as passengers seized the Norwegian steamer Prominent at 3 a. m. Thursday, shot the captain in the leg and held the other officers prisoners. They ran the vessel aground last night in Mirs Bay, near here, and escaped under police fire. The Prominent was seized while near Faros Island, in the China Sea.

Second Officer George Jensen was on the bridge when one of the pirates threatened him with a revolver. He grappled with the man and threw him to the deck, but was immediately surrounded and overpowered by the other pirates.

Capt. H. Jensen heard the commotion. Thinking it was a coast guard boat, he joined in with the coast guard. The pirates then took the wounded captain, the chief officer and two other officers prisoner. They were shot in the leg. He was shot in the leg.

The other officers then were tied up, with the exception of Chief Officer O. Jensen, who was ordered to navigate the ship. The engineers were forced to remain at their posts in the engine room without relief while the vessel proceeded toward Hongkong.

Referring to Mirs Bay, a police launch signaled the ship, but the pirates did not reply and put out the lights. Police threw a searchlight on the ship and opened fire. The pirates then took the wounded captain, the chief officer and two other officers prisoner. They were shot in the leg. He was shot in the leg.

The comrades and five other passengers also had been tied up preparatory to being carried away for ransom, but they were left on the ship.

All of the pirates had fled when police boarded the Prominent.

### AUTOMOBILE CLUB PROTESTS AGAINST U. S. GASOLINE TAX

In Letter to Clark Says Proposed Levy Would Cost Missouri Motorists \$7,750,000 a Year.

Nearly half of the retail price of gasoline will go for taxes if the proposed increase of the Federal gasoline tax from 1 cent to 1 1/2 cents a gallon is approved, the Automobile Club of Missouri declares in a letter of protest sent yesterday to Senator Clark. The increase is provided for in the public works bill which passed the House yesterday and is before the Senate.

A Federal gasoline tax of 1 1/2 cents would cost Missouri motorists more than \$7,750,000 a year, or \$117,000,000—nearly half the cost of the Missouri State road system—during the 15-year period for amortization of bonds under the public works bill, the club asserts. In return, the club estimated Missouri's \$400,000,000 allowance in the bill for State roads would be \$11,340,000. Population, area and post road mileage are to be factors in apportioning this fund among the states. The club declares it is unable to estimate on motorist tax revenues which should be borne by all classes. St. Louis motorists pay a 4-cent city gasoline tax and a 2-cent State tax.

Also Declares for Retention and Enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 22.—On record deploring further cuts in school budgets, the largest-attended convention in the history of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers was at an end today after six days of sessions. The 1934 convention will be held at Des Moines, Ia.

Delegates voted for the retention and enforcement of the eighteenth amendment and the teaching in the public schools, without "propaganda," of the "effects of alcoholism."

Mrs. B. C. Hopkins, an Iowa delegate, won approval for a resolution asking "more than substance" relief to depression victims, to encourage higher standards of home life.

The membership pennant was won by the Texas delegation, which reported an increase of 1 1/2 per cent during the past year.

Steamship Movements.  
By the Associated Press.  
Arrived.  
Southampton, May 26, Bremen, New York.  
New York, May 26, Britannia, Liverpool.  
Hamburg, May 26, New York, New York.  
Hamburg, May 26, President Harding, New York.  
New York, May 26, American Banker, London.  
New York, May 26, Christiana, Hamburg.  
Southampton, May 26, Deutschland, New York.  
New York, May 26, Minnetonka, Antwerp.  
Antwerp, May 26, Minnetonka, New York.  
Cobb, May 26, Washington, New York.

## LAYTON JAIL.

### To End Child Labor

From the Pittsburgh Press.

SWEEPSTAKES vitally affect the life of every American—from Maine to California. So long as sweepstakes flourish in any one state, the buying power of the entire nation is affected. The starvation wages that sweepstakes pay, the employment of children while unemployed adults tramp the streets, is a national as well as a state and local problem.

Hence, we particularly welcome President Roosevelt's national recovery bill and the investigation into sweepstakes that the Department of Labor has ordered. These two progressive steps mean that the Federal Government does not intend to see helpless women and children continue as the victims of industrial slavery.

As a matter of fact, Federal action is the only sure and immediate method of abolishing sweepstakes and child labor. The 1930 census revealed some 2,000,000 children under 16 in American mills, mines and factories. And in Pennsylvania this number is steadily increasing.

There are three ways to combat child labor. One is through industrial action—rigid restrictions by industries themselves against child labor. This has obviously failed.



# "INFLATION" BOOM SWEEPS STOCKS UP IN BIG MARKET

## TODAY'S NEW YORK STOCK MARKET (COMPLETE) SPECIAL ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE

NEW YORK, May 27.—Total sales on the New York Stock exchange today amounted to 4,315,440 shares, compared with 4,827,070 yesterday; 1,200,207 a week ago and 672,583 a year ago. Total sales from Jan. 1 to date were 202,423,231 shares, compared with 182,105,093 a year ago and 278,789,017 two years ago.

Following is a complete list of transactions giving sales, highest, lowest, closing prices and net changes:

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Adm. Exp. 170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	0
Adm. Exp. 170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	0
Adm. Exp. 170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	0
Adm. Exp. 170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	0
Adm. Exp. 170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	0
Adm. Exp. 170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	0
Adm. Exp. 170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	0
Adm. Exp. 170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	0
Adm. Exp. 170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	0
Adm. Exp. 170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	0

### STOCK MARKET AVERAGES

(Copyright, Standard Statistics Co.)

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dow Jones Ind. Avg.	110.12	110.00	110.00	+0.12
S&P 500	100.12	100.00	100.00	+0.12
Ind. Ave.	100.12	100.00	100.00	+0.12
Transp. Ave.	100.12	100.00	100.00	+0.12
Chem. Ave.	100.12	100.00	100.00	+0.12
Auto Ave.	100.12	100.00	100.00	+0.12
Food Ave.	100.12	100.00	100.00	+0.12
Textile Ave.	100.12	100.00	100.00	+0.12
Metals Ave.	100.12	100.00	100.00	+0.12
Oil Ave.	100.12	100.00	100.00	+0.12

### STOCK PRICE CHANGES

Advances.....585 587  
Declines.....102 181  
Unchanged.....104 130

Total Issues.....945 857  
Net 1933 highs.....304 324  
Net 1933 lows.....0 0

By the Associated Press.

### NEW YORK, May 27.—The stock market was swept upward in one of the largest waves of buying in its history in today's week-end session.

Gains ranged from 1 to 8 points or more in scores of issues, and sales for the two-hour period approximated 4,300,000 shares, the second largest Saturday turnover on record.

The stock tick did not close until 12:42 p. m., or 42 minutes after the gong sounded the exchange closing.

A new inflationary frenzy developed over the administration's proposed legislation to void gold clauses in public and private obligations. While this in itself was regarded as only a minor factor in the existing situation, Wall Street, including the possibility of establishment here of an open market for gold, permitting its price to advance above the legal level of \$20.67 an ounce.

Buying swept through virtually all categories of shares, and commodities surged as well. The bond market was not in the main adversely influenced by the gold clause proposal, although some of the U. S. Government issues dipped a little. Share trading facilities were overwhelmed, and the ticker fell half an hour behind transaction.

Profit taking occasionally swept over the markets, but final prices in stocks were in the main net gains from the tops. Gold stocks had a flurry. Homestake, which jumped 17 points yesterday, added another 8 points to advance to traders sold off a few points as traders took profits.

Leasing, including a 4 to 6 points point, Union Pacific, U. S. Steel preferred, and American Metals, while those up about 2 to 3 included American, American Smelting, Allied Chemical, U. S. Steel common, United Aircraft, Chrysler, and Montgomery Ward, among shares up around a point.

### Basin of Upturn.

The reaction of the markets to the gold clause proposals were regarded as largely psychological. This step, however, coming in the same week that the Federal Reserve system has started its credit expansion program, led the distinct impression in financial quarters that plans to permit commodity prices would be permanent, pursued until the objective are reached, for starting an open market for gold in the United States, that gold already gives a clear picture of the metal is worth \$24.50 an ounce in our present dollar.

Trading in the metal here, however, might be an inflationary effect, it was acknowledged.

Added to the inflationary flurry was further encouraging business news. Most brokered quarters remained highly bullish, although some again warned that the advance would be outstripping prospective business recovery for the near future, at least.

The freight car loadings report showed a still better gain over the like week of last year, amounting to 21 per cent, against 28 per cent last week. This, however, chiefly because for the week's total of 531,615 cars was only 628 cars above the previous week.

Cotton jumped about \$1 a bale and closed near the top. Wheat, during the earlier trading, rose about 3 cents, up to 19 1/2 cents, but fell to 19 1/4 cents, and the franc rose 6 cents to 39 1/2 cents, and the franc rose 6 cents to 39 1/2 cents.

### Day's 10 Most Active Stocks.

1. Kennecott, up 1 1/2; 2. Kennecott, up 1 1/2; 3. Kennecott, up 1 1/2; 4. Kennecott, up 1 1/2; 5. Kennecott, up 1 1/2; 6. Kennecott, up 1 1/2; 7. Kennecott, up 1 1/2; 8. Kennecott, up 1 1/2; 9. Kennecott, up 1 1/2; 10. Kennecott, up 1 1/2.

### RAILROAD EARNINGS

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. today reported earnings of \$1,000,000 for the first quarter of 1933, compared with \$1,000,000 for the first quarter of 1932.

The company's earnings for the first quarter of 1933 were \$1,000,000, compared with \$1,000,000 for the first quarter of 1932.

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### ST. LOUIS STOCK EXCHANGE

May 27.—Rising prices in a large market featured the week-end on the local board.

Brown Shoe was up 2 1/2, International Shoe 1 1/2, National Candy 1 1/2 and Missouri Portland 1 1/2.

Wagner Electric fractionally, and Stock sales today amounted to 182,000 shares, compared with 167,000 yesterday.

Following is a complete list of transactions giving sales, high, low, closing prices and net changes:

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By the Associated Press.

### ST. LOUIS STOCK EXCHANGE

May 27.—Rising



# NEW YORK CURB MARKET

By the Associated Press.  
NEW YORK, May 27.—Following is a complete list of securities traded in one of the New York Exchange today, giving sales, highest, lowest and closing prices.

SECURITY	High	Low	Close
Adams Express	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Alum. Ind.	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Can.	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Coal	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Oil	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Sugar	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Tobacco	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Water	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Wire	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Zinc	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Iron	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Steel	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Copper	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Lead	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Tin	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Nickel	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Manganese	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Potash	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Soda	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Salt	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Lumber	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Paper	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Textile	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Clothing	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Food	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Drug	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Chemical	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Petroleum	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Rubber	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Glass	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Cement	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Brick	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Tile	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Marble	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Granite	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Slate	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Shale	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Sand	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Gravel	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Crushed Stone	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Limestone	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Gypsum	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Plaster	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
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Am. Brick	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
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Am. Gravel	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Crushed Stone	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Limestone	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Gypsum	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am. Plaster	100 1/2	100	100 1/2

NEW YORK, May 27.—Total bond sales on the New York Stock Exchange today amounted to \$9,918,000, compared with \$14,770,000 yesterday; \$5,264,000 a week ago and \$5,010,000 a year ago. Total sales from Jan. 1 to date were \$1,200,000,000 compared with \$1,200,000,000 a year ago and \$1,200,000,000 two years ago.

Following is a complete list of bonds traded in, giving sales, high, low and closing prices. In sales (000) omitted.

SECURITY	High	Low	Close
U.S. 4 1/2%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 4%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 3 1/2%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 3%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 2 1/2%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 2%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1 1/2%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 3/4%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/2%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 3/8%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/4%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/8%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/16%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/32%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/64%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/128%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/256%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/512%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/1024%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/2048%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/4096%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/8192%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/16384%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/32768%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/65536%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/131072%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/262144%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/524288%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/1048576%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/2097152%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/4194304%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/8388608%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/16777216%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/33554432%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/67108864%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/134217728%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/268435456%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/536870912%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/1073741824%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/2147483648%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/4294967296%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/8589934592%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/17179869184%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/34359738368%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/68719476736%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/137438953472%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/274877906944%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/549755813888%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/1099511627776%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/2199023255552%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/4398046511104%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/8796093022208%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/17592180444416%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/35184360888832%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/70368721777664%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/1407374435552%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/2814748871104%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/5629497742208%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/11258995484416%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/22517990968832%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/45035981937664%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/90071963875328%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/180143927750656%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/360287855501312%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/720575711002624%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/1441151422005248%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/2882302844010496%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/5764605688020992%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/11529211376041984%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/23058422752083968%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/46116845504167936%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/92233691008335872%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/184467382016671648%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/368934764033343296%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/737869528066686592%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/1475739056133373184%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/2951478112266746368%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/5902956224533492736%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
U.S. 1/11805912449066985472%	100 1/2	100	100 1/2



## LABOR FEDERATION ASKED TO TAKE UP MINERS' TROUBLES

Social Justice Commission Appeals to Illinois President to Summon Rival Unions to Peace Conference.

### "FEELS DEADLOCK CAN BE ENDED"

Believes Difficulties That Cost 14 Lives Can Be Adjusted in "Light of Justice and Not of Force."

The Social Justice Commission of St. Louis, after making a study of issues between the Illinois United Min Workers and Progressive Miners, has appealed to the Illinois State Federation of Labor "to take the initiative" in summoning the quarreling unions to a peace conference and to prevail on them "to adjust their difficulties in the light of justice and not of force."

The appeal is made in a letter addressed yesterday to R. G. Sodstrom, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor at Springfield, by Rabbi F. M. Iserman, chairman of the Social Justice Commission.

It states the appeal is made because the commission believes the miners' difficulties are unnecessary, that civilized men can amicably settle all disputes, and because we are friends of labor who desire to bulwark its rights and to safeguard its privileges.

The commission reviews that on May last its aid was asked by individual Progressive Miners in the restoration of civil liberties in Illinois coal fields.

"Since that time," the letter reads, "representatives of the commission have conferred with Gov. Horner, have visited the coal regions, have studied the proceedings of the Illinois Mining Commission and have met with leaders of both factions and other labor leaders."

"As a result of these conferences and investigations, the commission feels that the deadlock between these two groups of workers can be ended."

"The commission is sensitive to the human values in this struggle. It knows that the lives of men, women and children are suffering from hunger and other hardships, that peaceful communities have become the scenes of bloody conflicts, that neighbors regard each other with suspicion and that 14 individuals are in premature graves. The commission is also of the opinion that the continuance of this dispute is bound to have an injurious effect upon the labor movement in Illinois."

"At a time when all industries are in difficulties, when the future of the coal industry hangs in the balance, and when upon the back of labor is placed the major burden of this catastrophe, fratricidal strife among workers and comrades, who have stood together and fought together for the generation for common privileges and rights, seems almost folly, if not madness."

Position of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, at a recent hearing before the commission, stated his position, refusing to recognize the Progressives. He holds that the beginning and end of the situation rests in the contract his organization has negotiated with the Illinois Coal Operators Association. He has refused to consider a miner's referendum vote as to its provisions. He said his appearance at the conference before the commission only was a matter of "courtesy."

The commission consists mainly of clergymen of different denominations and professors of economics and sociology at Washington and St. Louis Universities.

Writer on Longevity Plans TO ADOPT TWO CHILDREN

Park G. Hammar says If He Does They Will Be Put in Care of a Registered Nurse.

Park G. Hammar, retired paint manufacturer, who attracted wide attention with two books on longevity, is tentatively considering the adoption of two girls.

Hammar, a bachelor, said today that if he did adopt children they would be placed in the care of a registered nurse and reared independent of any theories of his. In a letter asking information of New York editor, he expressed preference for Protestant orphans about 2 years old, one light blond and one light brown. Next Thursday he will occupy the home on Upper Ladue road which he recently purchased from Ralph Bixby.

MARBLE HILL, Mo., May 27.—Will Mayfield College will reopen May 29 for 10-week summer session. Teachers will donate their services. B. M. Shacklette, former dean of the college who now is financial secretary, says the indebtedness has been reduced \$5000 through donations.

## Crippled Child Being Aided by Ford

Brookline Dawson, his wife and child just before he was taken back to prison. The crippled son of Dawson, escaped convict who was returned to prison at Jackson, Mich., is being treated at the expense of Henry Ford at the Ford Hospital in Detroit. Ford also invited the child's mother to live at the hospital for two years as his guest, so that she could be near her son.

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## McKITTICK STILL HOLDING UP STATE CEMENT CONTRACT

Attorney-General Indicates He Is Waiting on Outcome of Proposed Federal Price Inquiry.

By the Jefferson City Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 27.—Contracts executed by the State Highway Commission last December for approximately \$2,000,000 in cement purchases for 1933 road building requirements, still are being held up and have not been delivered to the cement companies, pending a decision by Attorney-General McKittick as to whether he will institute anti-trust proceedings, based on identical price bids by the companies.

In the meantime the department has been obtaining its monthly cement requirements from the companies at the price fixed in the delivered contracts, although the open market price of cement has advanced 10 cents a barrel above the price in the contracts.

Highway department officials are in doubt, however, pending a decision by the Attorney-General, as to whether this arrangement can be continued indefinitely. If the contracts should be terminated through action by McKittick, or if the department were to move by the Attorney-General, it would go back to work from the first part of May showed another slight gain in employment, but less than half that of April.

"Apparently the gain in jobs is tapering off as the summer season approaches," Green said. "In spite of these recent gains, improvement in the employment situation is not up to normal for this season. Normally about 600,000 persons should go back to work from January to April, but this year the total decline in unemployment has been less than 100,000. Since this is less than the number taken out of the labor force by the department, industry has actually increased since January."

NEW ORLEANS, May 27.—The Lane Cotton Mills announced yesterday it would break ground Monday on a \$25,000 addition to its local plant, designed to increase output by 50 per cent. The company recently increased wages of its more than 1000 employees 5 per cent, partly restoring previous pay cuts.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 27.—Three hundred employees of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. here will return to work June 5, W. J. Goodyear, president of the company, announced. The plant closed last February.

WASHBURN, Wis., May 27.—Thirty-eight members of Company 640, Civilian Conservation Corps, left the Brink camp in the Missouri National Forest yesterday, protesting against the discharge of Charles Doria for failure to do his camp duty of wood cutting and carrying after his day's work.

The 38 set out on foot for Washburn, 15 miles away. Twenty men left during the first week in camp.

U. S. Weather Observations

Weather Bureau observations, giving the maximum and minimum temperatures of the day preceding and the precipitation for the same period of the principal cities are here shown.

STATION 7 a.m. High Low Precipitation

Albany, N. Y. 72 60 0.00  
Albany, N. Y. 72 60 0.00  
Albany, N. Y. 72 60 0.00  
Albany, N. Y. 72 60 0.00  
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MISSING PRODUCE MAN FOUND

Unable to Say Where He Had Been Since Monday.

Jay Moore, Monett (Mo.), produce dealer, whose automobile was abandoned last Tuesday evening in front of 212 North Fourth street, several blocks from Commission Row, was found dazed at Lebanon, Mo., this morning. He was unable to say where he had been since leaving home last Monday. He was taken home today.

On Wednesday the police took charge of the car, and found letters in it addressed to Moore. They notified the Monett police. Moore, who is 31 years old, said he was going to Springfield, Mo., on business when he left Monett. His wife wrote the St. Louis police yesterday, asking a search for him.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL AWARDS

Parochial school students whose work has won one-year scholarships at St. Louis University High School, were announced today as follows:

John McCarthy, 4829 Vernon avenue, of Vinitia School, St. Charles; Pomphrey, 1717 Bacon street, St. Teresa; Edward J. Regan, 6405 West Park avenue, St. James; Adolph Schick, 2128 Cherokee street, St. Agatha and Victor Warren, 5416 Union boulevard, St. Philip.

The four first named obtained scholarships offered by the high school. The fifth winner was rewarded by the Mothers' Club of the school.

## "Anne of Brittany" Rides Again

Attired in their native costume, Bretons are seen in this picture wearing the Anne of Brittany costume, during the annual fete at Montfort-L'Amaury, Brittany.

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### 600,000 PUT BACK TO WORK IN APRIL, SAYS HEAD OF A. F. L.

This, However, Is Not Up to Normal, Green Comments on Figures in Union Reports.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said yesterday that 600,000 men had gone back to work in April. He added, however, that the figure was not up to normal for this season.

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## Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., Weekly Tabloid Review of Business

By the Associated Press. NEW YORK, May 27.—Tabloid review of business reported by Dun-Bradstreet in the four divisions of wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing and industry collections this week, compared with the corresponding period last year. Good (G) means above; fair (F) equal to; quiet (Q) slow (S), below last year; active (A).

Who. Ret. Mfg. Col. St. Louis ..... G F F F Philadelphia ..... G F F F Pittsburgh ..... G F F F Chicago ..... G F F F Cleveland ..... G F F F Detroit ..... G F F F Milwaukee ..... G F F F Baltimore ..... G F F F

Comment on Business. St. Louis—Shoe manufacturing—clothing—industrial suits and coats report improvement. Livestock and farm products have advanced in price. The food and kindred industry report slight gains for week.

PHILADELPHIA—More volume of retail sales running nearly even with comparative period of 1932. Movement of cotton piece goods higher than either 1932 or 1932. Market activity in wholesale grocery trade, manufacturing and industry collections this week, compared with the corresponding period last year. Good (G) means above; fair (F) equal to; quiet (Q) slow (S), below last year; active (A).

CHICAGO—Retail trade running ahead of the 1932 dollar volume with the larger share of the dollar volume in the food and kindred industry. Consumer buying given impetus by "Let's Go, Chicago" week.

Investment Trusts. By the Associated Press. NEW YORK, May 27.—Investment trusts listed in the following table are not traded on any organized exchange and their sales records are available. The quotations are bid and asked prices. They represent the price at which the trusts are willing to trade in the security.

SECURITY. Bid. Asked. Corporate Trust ..... 5.21 5.21 do AA ..... 2.27 2.27 do AA ..... 2.27 2.27 do AA ..... 2.27 2.27

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET. By the Associated Press. CHICAGO, May 27.—Following is a complete list of the stocks traded on the Chicago Stock Exchange today, giving the bid and asked prices. The market was in full; bond sale, 000 omitted.

SECURITY. Bid. Asked. Abbot Lab 2 ..... 50 34 1/4 34 1/4 Acme 81 1 ..... 250 25 1/2 25 1/2 Alton 2 ..... 100 10 1/4 10 1/4

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## ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

### PAGES 1-4B

## CARDINALS Slattery 1 Up

MEADOWBROOK STAR WINS 17TH AND 18TH HOLES IN MORNING

18-HOLE SCORES

CHAMPIONSHIP. GLEN ECHO COUNTRY CLUB. May 27.—Lester Slattery, Meadowbrook, led Bob Cochran, Norwood Hills, 1 up, after 27 holes of their 36-hole final match for the St. Louis district golf championship here today.

By W. J. McGowan. GLEN ECHO COUNTRY CLUB. May 27.—Lester Slattery, Little Meadowbrook star, carried a lead of two up over Bob Cochran, Norwood Hills youngster, as they started the final 18 holes of their 36-hole final match for the golf championship in the eighteenth annual district tournament here today.

Cochran started out well, having a 39 on the first nine, two shots over Slattery, who required 41 strokes, but coming in, Slattery took advantage of Cochran's mistakes, overcame the lead and assumed an advantage of two up. Slattery trailed 76 for the first 18 to 80 for Cochran.

The players were caught in a downpour of rain but after playing a few holes, the skies cleared and the first 18 holes were finished in bright sunshine.



Prices were unchanged with refiners  
at 4.50 and second-hands quoted  
from 4.30 to 4.35.

ay defeated Ohio State 7 to 6 in  
the first of a two-game series.

Detroit 10, Philadelphia 1.  
Chicago 2, New York 3.

politan golf championship.

et since 1927.

Up. Fair Ave. New message. Is nothing to it.

Birth. Time, 4 minutes 48.1 seconds. (Argentine.)

100



















## BRIDGE

by  
P. HAL SIMS

### Handling a Void Suit

ASSUMING that the opening bidder holds the same hand as we were employing yesterday, the bidding will be as before—one no trump, three hearts, four hearts (accepting the slam try on two aces, four primary tricks, and a sound hand in type and composition. Now the responder discards his long club on the ace of spades in case opener's clubs were Q J x x. He knows only about the diamonds, and should bid five in this suit.

### Advanced Constructive Slam Bidding

The opening bidder, with K Q x, should respond to five diamonds by bidding six diamonds. He must realize that his partner has no intention of playing the hand in diamonds, having at best only A J at the top of his holding. Diamonds may be a secondary suit, a cue bid, or a constructive short suit bid. One thing is certain—the responding partner has an urgent reason for finding out about the diamond suit. With K Q x opener is called on to raise. If his partner has the single ace, two discards are provided for losers in other suits. If the suit is longer, the K Q will fill it out and eliminate losers. This five-diamond bid is not necessarily calling for the ace of diamonds—the plea is for diamond support for purposes of a slam in hearts or no trump.

Over the raise to six diamonds, the responding partner bids seven hearts, which only a first-round ruff will defeat. Opener naturally passes, having duly resigned control of the bidding after saying four hearts.

### The Same Bidding for Another Purpose

Opener's hand: Sp. K Q J, H. A J, D. A 10 9, C. K Q J. If the bidding went to no trump, three hearts, four hearts, five diamonds, now the opener, having the ace, should realize that it is the ace of diamonds that his partner wants to locate, and should raise diamonds. His attitude should be "I am not doing your thinking for you; I am complying with your requests as I understand them. It is up to you to control the bidding. I follow my leader." Such bidding is likely to be the partner's method of locating a probable duplication.

The grand slam depends on exact knowledge when the responder holds for the above bidding.

### Overcoming Duplication, the Bugbear of Slam Bidding

Having located the ace of diamonds, he is no longer uncertain where to put his third club. Partner surely has the king; if he has not also the queen, he cannot have four primary tricks without also having the ace of spades, on which the third club can be shed. Seven hearts should therefore be bid over six diamonds. Even if opener has cut a corner somewhere, there should be a club finesse or a play through in spades. If the spade ace is missing, it is likely to be led against a seven bid if held by the opponent on opener's left. If held by the other adversary, the dummy must hold K Q so that the ace may be trapped, and a spade set up for the needed discard of a club. That is, an error or shading of a half primary trick in bidding by the opener is still likely to be overcome by the playing facilities of the hand on no worse than an even chance.

### Monday: A different plea to opener.

Equal parts of celery, hard-boiled eggs and cooked fresh beets. Cut into this can be added, and serve on lettuce, decorated with round slices of egg and served with Russian dressing.

These four classifications of brides—the one who has the traditional formal wedding; the one who is informal with an outdoor wedding; the one who weds in her traveling clothes; and the one who is marrying for the second time—include the majority whose days now are filled with thoughts of clothes and other wedding plans. Clothes are the greatest problem because if a girl ever wanted to look charming and lovely, it is on her wedding day.

Unfortunately for many brides-to-be, especially those who are op-

# WHAT THE JUNE BRIDE OF 1933 WILL WEAR

Sketches Made From Models on View in St. Louis Stores



ATHRA HOLLAND

By SYLVIA STILES.

WHEN we think of June brides we think too often of the sweet young things whose papas and mamas can provide all the tulle, the orange blossoms, the hairpieces and the pipe organ music that go with elaborate expensive weddings. June is the month of brides, so statistics tell us, but not all of them go to the altar sheltered by enveloping veils.

Modern days and modern ways have given the formal church wedding some competition, especially in the summer time. Many young women prefer the picturesque and informal setting of a lovely garden where the bridesmaids can look like pretty shepherdesses in their fluffy frocks and big brimmed hats—and where the men of the wedding party can breathe easy in dark coats and white flannel trousers.

The garden party wedding is perhaps second in popularity to the formal wedding during June. The time of roses in St. Louis enhances the attractiveness of the outdoor ceremony. And this summer there is the added interest due to the quantity of romantic fashions.

Since this is a busy world in spite of so much enforced leisure, the task of preparing for any elaborate wedding whether outdoors or indoors, is inclined to lose its appeal. And the bride of 1933 is as likely to go from her office or her shop to the marriage license bureau as she is to the business-like bridegroom, thence to the minister's or to the nearest Justice of the Peace. The ceremony is performed without pomp and the two are on their way to the World's Fair in Chicago within an hour from the time they close their office doors.

Still another type of June bride is important in the new scheme of things. This is the bride who isn't venturing into matrimony for the first time. It may be her second plunge, or it may be her third or fourth. Wedding veils find sweeping trains are not for her. Neither are bridesmaids because as one has expressed it, she is supposed to know her way to the altar. Her clothes problem is different from that of her less worldly sisters, as is also the kind of wedding which she plans.

ling with the intricacies of an elaborate wedding, the clothes problem does not end when they have decided upon their own trousseau. Gowns of the maid of honor and bridesmaids, the flower girls and others in the wedding party must be considered. And there is the bugaboo of the men of the party and their reactions to formality. The bridegroom may be handled even to wearing striped trousers, cutaway and all the fixings for a formal morning wedding, as may his best man and usher, but the bride's father is the one who rebels. Papa simply refuses to get dressed up in a "clown suit," as he calls it, and persists in his stand to the bitter end. So an otherwise perfect wedding may be spoiled because of the man who foists the bills standing firmly on his feet and wearing what he pleases.

Space does not permit more details as to the troubles of the bride with the clothes of her party, but most girls who are in the midst of the struggle now will tell you that they are many. Fortunately St. Louis stores are beginning to take June as well as December weddings seriously, and consultation with style experts in leading stores will be able to correct for the occasion, whether formal or informal.

Sketched today are some fashion suggestions for June brides and the feminine members of their party. At left is a garden scene with a glimpse at the costumes which are responsible for the outdoor wedding being so popular in St. Louis. The bride is wearing a gown of white crepe with sleeves and flounces of ruffled net. This is ankle length which is regarded as the proper length for an informal wedding. Her hat is of white or gardenia with a mesh crown. An organdy band goes over the top of the crown and lies in a bow at one side. Her flowers should be seasonal ones to contribute to the casual outdoor atmosphere which such a wedding requires.

One of her bridesmaids is sketched slightly below and at right of the bride. Her gown is of pink point d'espe and other bridesmaids are wearing other colors, such as blue or green. A quick cut back, a ruffled neckline and double puffed sleeves are flattering details of the bodice while the skirt consists of attached graduated tiers. Her hat is a wide-brimmed leghorn wreathed in primroses which also form a half bandeau. Field flowers are carried by all the bridesmaids.

The traditional bridal costume with flowing veil and train is sketched in the center. The long-sleeved gown is of white suede lace, the sleeves draping gracefully at the elbow. Marquise fashions the yoke. The train depends from the hips and is one and one-half yards long. The bride's veil is in the new short-length. It

covers her face, is caught across the back with tiny pearls and hangs in a double point at the sides. When thrown back from her face the veil forms a double cap. The bride carries her flowers under her veil in the customary manner.

White continues to be more popular than colors for the bride's gown, especially in the summer. Yellow and green have become quite fashionable this season for bridesmaids' attire, and the bridal party dressed in different colors that show a harmony in fabric and trimming is well regarded at present. I little flower girl is standing beside our formal bride. She is quaint and pretty in peach colored net. Both hat and shoes are of this cool, transparent fabric.

A lower right is sketched the bride who is being married for the second time. Her frock of checked silk matelasse is perfect pink, a very new and smart color for afternoon wear. White organdie embroidered in a leaf design edges the short, flaring sleeves. The waistline suggests the Empire silhouette and there is a wide tailored belt of the fabric caught at one side with a lovely buckle. No hat is worn, as this wedding usually takes place in a home. This bride wears her flowers, rather than carrying them.

Blue is another popular color this season for the second bride. According to tradition she never wears white, as this is reserved for the first bride. Neither does she wear black, although she is considered sophisticated, because black is regarded as bad luck for any bride. At extreme right is sketched a costume ideally suited to the summer bride who is married in her traveling clothes. Her costume is of a brown sheer dotted in white, and consists of a dress with matching jacket. A white organdie collar and bow provide the flattering

lingerie touches at the neckline. Iridescent bullet buttons are effective trimming and a wooden buckle painted in iridescent colorings carries out the same theme. The dress has padded shoulders and short puffed sleeves; the jacket the popular Schiaparelli shoulders and three-quarter length sleeves. A white tailored organdie hat with a flat back brim completes this costume which depends upon its smartness for its success.

WHAT can be done for a patient who complains of persistent eye pain, when the most painstaking examination reveals nothing wrong with them?

To begin with, one must make sure that the "painstaking" examination is as thorough as is humanly possible, for eyestrain may be due to a variety of conditions and may arise from an abnormality in any one of the many structures of the eye.

In those that wear glasses, slight deviations from what is required in the glasses prescribed for the correction of farsight, nearsight or for astigmatism, may bother the patient and be responsible for his complaints.

On the other hand, eyestrain may be no more than what is called an ocular neurosis. The patient may be bothered by a multitude of other things and takes it out, so to say, on his eyes in the same manner that others develop a headache when things go wrong.

One of the leading eye doctors has observed that "eyestrain is a terrible and serious bugbear to the public; would that the word had never been coined."

He continued with the opinion concurred in by many physicians, that "Many a sensitive patient has been made hypersensitive by the prescription of rest and dark glasses."

It is from this type of patient that the "throw away your glasses" enthusiasts recruit their supporters. By prescribing for the eyestrain sufferer a variety of eye exercises and by taking the sufferer's mind off his supposed eye troubles in a variety of other ways, the curative actually succeeds in curing ocular neurosis by a crude sort of psychotherapy.

It is always dangerous, however, to charge a physical condition to a neurosis or, as the layman says, to nervousness. The explanation is a little too easy.

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## THUMBNAIL REVIEWS OF THE NEW MOTION PICTURES BY NIE.

LOEW'S—Ramon Novarro does a lot of Egyptian shuffling with Myrna Loy in a picture of warm love in the shadows of the pyramids called "The Barbarian," and in the end persuades Myrna to move to Palm Springs or some other comfortable resort in the desert with him. It's a pretty good play of the sort which made Rudolph Valentino famous.

MISSOURI—Back in the war again, with Cary Grant, Frederic March and Jack Oakie doing their stuff over the German lines and Carole Lombard tossed in for the love interest. Good and exciting drama if you still want to know about the late unpleasantness.

GRAND CENTRAL—Esther Ralston in "Black Beauty," which shows how horses and men can weather a depression and come back to live in clover. In another film, "A Study in Scarlet," Sherlock Holmes goes to a lot of unnecessary trouble and old-line detective work to round up a gang of Chino-British racketeers.

FOX—Jimmy Dunn and Sally Eilers doing their regular love making stunt, now in a department store, with this version known as "Hold Me Tight," being their best effort as a team. There is a Fanchon and Marco film and music show on the stage.

AMBRASADOR—Starting today, for a change, the feature is "The Girl in 419" with Jimmy Dunn and Sally Eilers. On the stage the Ambassador is showing George White's "Scandals," with Willie and Eugene Howard, the Loomis Sisters and a lot of other acts and scenery.

## HEALTH

Brief articles prepared by experts, edited by Dr. Logo Galston, for the New York Academy of Medicine.

### Eyestrain

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## DAILY STORY FOR CHILDREN

by  
Mary Graham Bonner

### Rip's Fever

ALL night long and all day Willy Nilly kept changing the bandages on Rip's poor, bruised body, and dropped a little water or a little milk on Rip's hot tongue. Rip had a high fever and was so sick that he did not know where he was or who he was. His pain was so great that he still believed he was in the fight and sometimes he would try to rouse himself and say out angrily:

"I'll get the better of you. You're a thief and a sneak. You catch the lambs and let Jelly Bear get the blame. Then you hide in his cave. Then you capture Top Notch, and now you're fighting me. Oh, I can't fight any more."

Then Rip would sink back again in Willy Nilly's arms and Willy Nilly would say to him:

"It's all right, Rip Boy, the fight is all over. We're all safe. And you killed the Wild Cat. It's the first one we've had around these parts in years and I guess it will be years again before another comes down our way. It's all right, Rip Boy. Try to rest."

Everyone was waiting on Willy Nilly as he took care of Rip, and the soothing lullabies were helping. The next evening Rip was a little better. He opened his eyes and knew where he was and what had happened.

"Are Jelly Bear and Honey Bear safe?" he asked weakly. They went and stood before him, growing tenderly and softly, and Rip smiled. "I guess I'll get better now," he said, and fell into the first quiet sleep he had had.

Puddle Muddle breathed a great, long, enormous sigh of relief now that Rip was feeling better.

Of course I promptly put a stop to his demonstrativeness, but I am at a loss to know what to do with his disorderly habits and terribly dirty appearance. No persuasion, no threats and no appeals avail. My husband and I do not discuss it. I wouldn't for the world hurt his feelings about it. We have had no chance, even with our pretty bugalow to ask friends or our husband's associates to our home.

We are obliged now to go to the hospital to live and I am at a total loss to know what to do. He could go to his daughter's and would really be happier there, but will he? I want to add that my husband's father now has a chronic cold and does not hesitate to cough and sneeze and sniffle in our faces, keeping us with colds most of the time. And even with these, he could overlook much, if he would only show any consideration.

Can you help me? I never miss your column and often think what a valuable friend you would be to those privileged to know you.

MRS. J. T.

Would it be at all possible to get the sisters to invite him to live with them, at least for the period of his husband's recovery from the hospital? Perhaps they would not mind taking their turn. Perhaps you might even suggest this to your husband. This would be very different from a brusque suggestion that you didn't want him and he may, even to your husband, a very welcome suggestion. He may, even now, be groping for a way out of this very embarrassing situation.

And then, too, the sister, feeling that it might be a matter of only a few years, might be willing to undertake it, especially if your husband should offer to contribute to support. It seems to me your chances are now or never.

Or, it being summer, you might find a pleasant place for him to board in the country for that length of time. This would give you a chance to get your bearings.

Dear Mrs. Carr: I AM a girl 16 years old. For financial reasons I did not get to go to High School. Is there any night school open here and where I can take a business course, where I wouldn't have to pay, or will I have to wait till fall?

HOPEFUL

Call up the Board of Education and ask if Hadley Vocational School will have any night courses, or any of the high schools classes will be continued through the summer.

### Private Life of Morgan

A Financier's Personality

Dear Mrs. Carr: I HAVE a problem which seems far beyond my limited capacity to solve for myself. It is one of those miserable in-law problems—those miserable in-law problems. He is a man of little education and no ambition. He drank away every bit of money and every opportunity when his children were young, with the result that his wife had to go to work, thereby neglecting her children.

This man now recognizes in my husband more ability and a desire to study with a decided bias for the medical profession. He has for three years, long enough to work and give my husband his medical course, worked faithfully, until last year, when he lost his job.

He came to live with us, of course, which was eminently right. I was more than glad to be able to return something for his efforts which enabled my husband to go through his course. The mother made an excuse to rid herself of him by going to live at her place of business.

Last summer we went out on the river, and I felt that he was just a sweet old man, for whom I would help to care until, several times after my husband had gone he caught me and kissed me. (I thought then and think now that it was just to ingratiate himself, though it never happened until after my husband had gone.) It was revolting, because of his chewing tobacco and having unclean habits.

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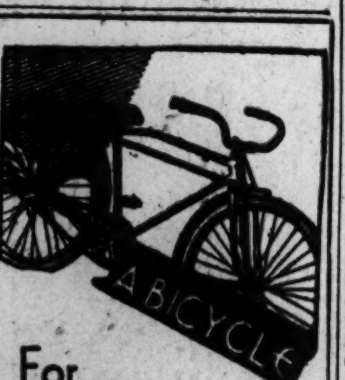
Dear Mrs. Carr: I HAVE been going with a boy two years, and we are expecting to get married as soon as circumstances will permit. My trouble is my mother. She is a very nice woman, but I simply cannot care for her. I have tried, faithfully, because I love him so much. I don't think I am jealous; I think he should love his mother, and I should, too. I like the boy's father very much.

I don't think the boy's mother likes me, though she is very nice to me—sometimes. She and the boy's father are separated, and the boy declares he likes them both the same. How can I learn to like her?—Mary.

This is not a new story. Probably you and the mother are both a little jealous and, I may say, wary. The best position to take, especially at first, is that of a good friend. Do not expect her to fall on your neck because she may prefer to have you win her gradually. This is far more lasting. If she shows little signs of unfairness and jealousy at first, you may disarm her by your fairness and kindly attentions.

It is not necessary to give up your ideas and all your comfort; that would lessen her respect for you and, if she is a certain type, make her domineering and unyielding.

You invited the ing twice had would make you when off guard. There is something bone that is something love, one expects this feeling is not much hope. Contentment makes partner for love.



## For SALE

Bicycles and motorcycles are listed for sale from day to day in the Post-Dispatch west page. To find a buyer for anything of value, send a Post-Dispatch For Sale ad.

Call MAIN one-one-one-one for an Adtaker



## DAILY STORY FOR CHILDREN

by Mary Graham Bonner

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Then Rip would sink back again in Willy Nilly's arms and Willy Nilly would say to him: "It's all right, Rip Boy, the fight is all over. We're all safe. And you killed the Wild Cat. It's the first one we've had around these parts in years and I guess it will be years before another comes down our way. It's all right, Rip Boy. Try to rest."

Everyone was waiting on Willy Nilly as he took care of Rip, and the soothing lullabies were helping. The next evening Rip was a little better. He opened his eyes and knew where he was and what had happened.

"Are Jelly Bear and Honey Bear safe?" he asked weakly. They went and stood before him, grinning tenderly and softly, and Rip smiled. "I guess I'll get better now," he said, and fell into the first quiet sleep he had had.

Puddle Muddle breathed a great, long, enormous sigh of relief now that Rip was feeling better.

## IF YOU ASK MY OPINION J. P. MORGAN

by MARTHA CARR

Dear Mrs. Carr:

I HAVE a problem which seems far beyond my limited capacity to solve for myself. It is one of those miserable in-law problems—my husband's father. He is a man of little education and no ambition. He drank away every bit of money and every opportunity when his children were young, with the result that his wife had to go to work, thereby neglecting her children.

This man now recognizes in my husband more ability and a desire to study with a decided taste for the medical profession. He has for three years, long enough to work and give my husband his medical course, worked faithfully, until last year, when he lost his job.

He came to live with us, of course, which was eminently right. I was more than glad to be able to return something for his efforts which enabled my husband to go through his course. The mother made an excuse to rid herself of him by going to live at her place of business.

Last summer we went out on the river, and I felt that he was just a sweet old man, for whom I would help to care until, several times after my husband had gone he taught me and kissed me. I thought then and think now that it was just to ingratiate himself, though it never happened until after my husband had gone. It was revolting, because of his chewing tobacco and having unclean habits.

Of course I promptly put a stop to his demonstrativeness, but I am at a loss to know what to do with his disorderly habits and tasteless dirty appearance. No persuasion, no threat and no appeal avail. My husband and I do not discuss it. I wouldn't for the world hurt his feelings about it. We have had no chance, even with our pretty bungalow to ask friends or my husband's associates to our home.

We are obliged now to go to the hospital to live and I am at a total loss to know what to do. He could go to his daughter's and would really be happier there, but will he?

I want to add that my husband's father now has a chronic cold and does not hesitate to cough and sneeze and snuffle in our faces, keeping us with colds most of the time. And even with these one could overlook much, if he would only show any consideration.

Can you help me? I never miss your column and often think what a valuable friend you would be to those privileged to know you.

MRS. J. T.

Would it be at all possible to get the sisters to invite him to live with them, at least for the period that your husband is serving at the hospital? Perhaps they would not mind taking their turn. Perhaps you might even suggest this to your husband. This would be very different from a brusque suggestion that you didn't want him to go. It may be, even to your husband, a very welcome suggestion. He may, even now, be groping for a way out of this very embarrassing situation.

And then, too, the sisters, feeling that it might be a matter of only a few years, might be willing to undertake it, especially if your husband should offer to contribute to his support. It seems to me your chance is now or never.

Or, it being summer, you might find a pleasant place for him to board in the country for that length of time. This would give you a chance to get a few bearings.

Dear Mrs. Carr:

I AM a girl 16 years old. For financial reasons I did not get to go to High School. I am now in night school open this summer, where I can take a business course, where I wouldn't have to pay, or will I have to wait till fall?

HOPEFUL

Call up the Board of Education and ask if Hadley Vocational school will have any night courses, or any of the night schools close and will be continued through the summer.

Dear Martha Carr:

HERE goes my story. I have been going with a boy two years, and we are expecting to get married as soon as circumstances will permit. My trouble is his mother. She is a very nice woman, but I simply cannot care for her. I have tried, faithfully, because I love him so much. I don't think I am jealous; I think he should love his mother, and I should, too. I like the boy's father very much.

I don't think the boy's mother likes me, though she is very nice to me—sometimes. She and the boy's father are separated, and she declares he likes them both the same. How can I learn to like her?—Marry.

This is not a new story. Probably you and the mother are both a little jealous and I may say, wary. The best position to take, especially at first, is that of a good friend. Do not expect her to fall in love with you, but rather to have you win her gradually. This is far more lasting. If she shows little signs of unfairness and jealousy at first, you may disarm her by your fairness and kindly attitude.

It is not necessary to give up your ideas and all your comfort, that would lessen her respect for you, and if she is a certain type, make her dominating and unyielding.

Letters intended for this column must be addressed to *Martha Carr at the St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. Mrs. Carr will answer all questions of a general interest but, of course, cannot give advice on matters of a purely legal or medical nature. Those who do not care to have their letters published may enclose an addressed and stamped envelope for personal reply.

ing. Maintain your own dignity in a friendly manner for a time and try hard gradually to make her more than a friend.

Dear Mrs. Carr:

MY problem is of rather unusual nature—unusual in your column at least. Nevertheless, I hope to see it in print. I have a little girl one and one-half years old, for whom I am entirely responsible for the necessities of life. I have very little difficulty finding a position in a home, but have not found a place where I can work and care for her, too. I feel it impossible for me to leave her. I had as soon think of dying. Surely someone knows where I may work and keep my darling baby, too. I have a fair education and can give the best of references.

I am appealing to you, Mrs. Carr, because you have helped many others. HOPEFUL K.

I presume, since you are trying this means of finding a place, you have already used the want ad. column, which is, ordinarily, the right medium for obtaining work. If you wish to go to the country for the summer, I might find something unusual for you; but will let you know if I have any answers to this appeal.

Dear Martha Carr: THIS may be out of your line, but I hope not. Could you mention in your paper just where one could go to find out about the purchase of some Government bonds? JUST ONE OF YOUR ADMIRERS.

One of the substantial banking concerns or a dependable broker. I do not give the name of business firms in this column.

My Dear Mrs. Carr: WOULD you say an "inferiority" does not give a person a "complex"? We are speaking of this in relation to good character.

How would you compare the inferiority and the superiority complex? I do not give the name of business firms in this column.

There is no surer way to form your conclusion about the "inferiority complex" than by consulting the gentlemen who gave it to us, Freud. We have always known of the existence of this undercurrent of our own natures and ability, and the value it has been to us, in spurting certain talented persons to prove it did not exist in them, by achieving marvelous things.

But Freud handed us the name (sometimes much to our regret when we hear how some prattle about it).

If you would like to be edified as well as amused by the discussion of the subject, read Lee Wilson Dodd's "Golden Complex," which was written about the time that Freud and his "Inferiority Complex" were beginning to wax. There was a disagreement, even as we laymen disagree, when we can understand their psychological verbiage.

It seems that Cain was the first person afflicted with this trouble, some sub-conscious handicap. And Lord Byron, because of his deformed foot, and Kaiser Wilhelm because of his withered arm—read the book; it is a real enlightening and does not take itself too seriously.

It was a tactless remark so far as opinion was concerned. Some of the silver lining school did praise him, but adverse comment was much wider. From the realistic and more sentimental came cries of protest; only a man could be so stupid as to praise him, but adverse comment was much wider. From the realistic and more sentimental came cries of protest; only a man could be so stupid as to praise him, but adverse comment was much wider.

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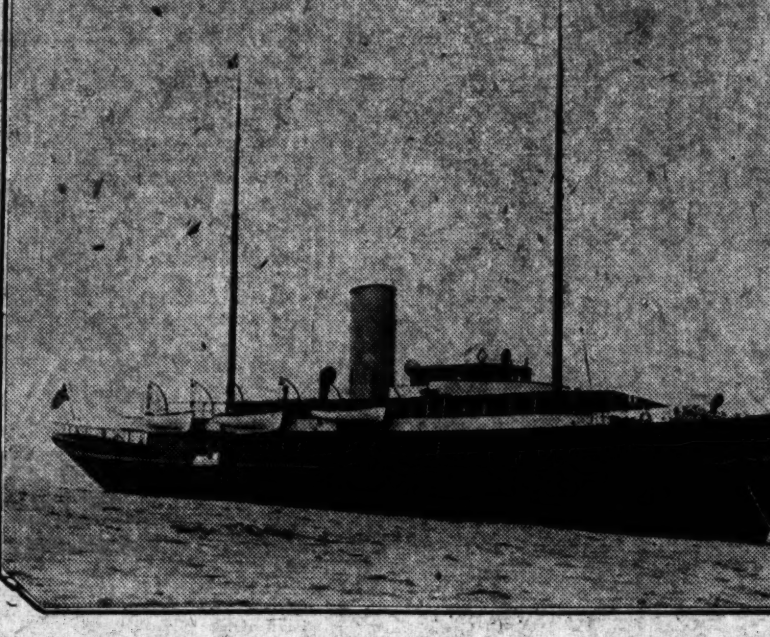
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## J. P. MORGAN

A PERSONAL GLIMPSE OF THE FINANCIER WHOSE OPERATIONS ARE BEING PROBED BY THE SENATE



J. P. Morgan's steam yacht, *Corsair*, one of the most luxurious in the world.

MENTION J. P. Morgan to anyone you choose, be it leading banker or down-and-outter parked on the coping of the Old Courthouse lawn, and the name will be recognized. But the response is likely to be decidedly varied, may be either a hymn of praise or bitter vilification. J. P., as his friends call him, represents every degree of influence from good to evil, according to individual predilections. All because of money. Morgan and dollars are synonymous.

As a human being there is of him only the vaguest conception. To the public mind he is a shadowy figure of a colossus astride the financial world pulling strings that make the minor financial puppets he controls dance to his will; a Prince Machiavelli in top hat and coat tails extending his power to the remotest and the lowliest corners of the world. His human qualities, his personality, are almost completely obscured by his financial dominance.

When a glimpse of J. P. Morgan the man is revealed in ordinary surroundings, when he is subjected to the discomfitures and inconveniences such as oppress mere Senators, bank presidents and real estate operators, and Mayors as the current Senate investigation, everyone wants to know about it. It is almost as if the Sphinx were called before a tribunal.

J. P. has done much to foster this concept of himself. Not intentionally, but just because it is his nature. He hates publicity, refuses to give interviews or pose for photographs, considers his sole public life to be J. P. Morgan & Company. As to his private life, that is nobody's business.

So the public knows him solely as a symbol. And J. P. smiles gently, quite indifferent to what anybody thinks about him. He instinctively feels impregnable to opinion through his position. It is in the Morgan blood. When asked, a year or so ago, what he thought about the depression, he was credited in widely circulated dispatches with responding:

"What depression?" It was a tactless remark so far as opinion was concerned. Some of the silver lining school did praise him, but adverse comment was much wider. From the realistic and more sentimental came cries of protest; only a man could be so stupid as to praise him, but adverse comment was much wider.

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cameras were clicking in his face. He balked determinedly. Sometimes his associates feel that he should be more tactful. They feel that public opinion is too powerful to be ignored, as Morgan's father was able to ignore it. But J. P. inherited from his father, along with the tactlessness, a certain feeling of security. That does not necessarily mean that he is aloof and unbending in his personal life. When what he considers his private rights are not infringed on, he is genial, considerate, and shy. He plays with sailboats, cultivates flowers, collects books and has no interest in society. When with friends he discards entirely his aloofness. On one occasion ship reporters were astounded to see him carting baggage about on a New York pier. His friend, Dr. C. A. Allington, headmaster on Eton, had arrived from England, and J. P. grew impatient of porters in the desire to help his friend through the customs.

But when the news men thought it was a good chance to catch him in a genial mood and get an interview, he recited his formula, "I have nothing to say." He varies that formula but rarely. Once, arriving at Nassau County Courthouse in Mineola, N. Y., to serve on a grand jury, he changed it. "The law does not allow me to say anything," he chuckled.

He is fond of a quiet home life, varied with trips in his yacht. He maintains five different homes, including one in England and one in Scotland, and all are kept in full operation at all times. He can drop in any hour of any day, and yet be in the world. It is 345 feet long, and all are kept in full operation at all times. He can drop in any hour of any day, and yet be in the world.

He has loaned thousands of dollars to the British Museum, which he also has aided in obtaining rare old books, and his own English country home is a 100-year-old house.

His yacht is a convenience as well as a pleasure, for it provides him rapid and private transportation. He has crossed the Atlantic in less than a week. In his London home, the table is set, meals are served, and his bed covers are laid back every day, as though he is there, although he may be 2000 miles away.

When he stays at his residence at Glen Cove, N. Y., which is most of the time, he works about the place in his leisure moments, wearing an old pair of trousers, scrapping and painting his sailboats, or helping the gardener with the flowers. His violets, iris, tulips and lilies have won international prizes. His neighbors admire him because he handles his sailboats by himself so skillfully. He smokes a pipe about the place, and rides in the front seat with the chauffeur when visiting the village.

On Sunday he attends St. John's Episcopal Church, near Glen Cove, and passes the collection plate. Twenty years ago he helped organize the church, which has profited greatly from his attendance. Rare pantheons in the church are his gifts.

He has always been a patron of churches, in his quiet way. The Archbishop of Canterbury is a close friend, and frequently accompanies him on his cruises. J. P. pays for the upkeep of the garden and grounds of Lambeth Palace, the Archbishop's residence. His more engrossing private interests, however, are yachting and cultural activities. He has continually added to the art collections started by his father, J. P. Morgan Sr., who died in 1913, and is an authority on art as well as Shakespeare and the Bible. Although a member of the Episcopal Church, he corresponds regularly with the Pope, and when in Rome calls on the Pontiff to discuss ancient and medieval manuscripts.

In 1924 he turned over the magnificent Morgan Library in New York, with an estimated value of \$7,000,000, to a board of trustees for the use of scholars from all parts of the world. The collection is believed to be the finest in private hands in existence, and contains 25,000 books and manuscripts, thousands of them irreplaceable. He explained, at the time of the gift, that he was to raise the money to scholars instead of the general public, because of the value of some of the manuscripts.

"A careless thumb," he commented, "could undo the work of 900 years."

His casual familiarity with treasures is illustrated by the story of how he once brought a thirteenth-century manuscript to the attention of a scholar.

MORGAN at the funeral of a relative in Paris.

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Top, MORGAN in an unconventional pose. Below, the financier as he looked 18 years ago.

Co. When the public seeks closer his six feet in height, and has contact, he becomes the aloof head "nothing to say." He is Jupiter in of the House of Morgan, draws up a financial Olympus.

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## LISTEN, WORLD!

by Elsie Robinson

### Your Own College Course

"HOW," says she, "did you learn about the mysteries of the human heart? In what college did you study the follies and tragedies of human weakness, which you seem to know so well?" And of course she expects me to tell her that I learned it all in Vienna, or some other highbrow center. Which naturally would boost my journalistic stock plenty! But being in a honest mood today, I'm going to tell her the truth instead, comes what may. So here goes!

Where did I learn all the varieties of human cussedness? I didn't LEARN them, lady; I LIVED them.

How come I have the low-down on liars and cowards, liars and boasters, fools and fakers? Because I've been all those things myself.

Why do I know the wastefulness of remorse, the selfishness of grief, the dry rot of sentimentality—and the other secret highlights that our courage and wreck our honor? Because I've used them.

In what college did I study human weakness, human meanness, human selfishness? In the toughest, but the most thorough, college on earth—THE COLLEGE OF MY OWN LIFE.

Never yet have I had a degree in any university—least of all in the world, I've a Ph. D. on myself. And that's the most liberal education a human can have—but also the hardest to take.

If you want to know about people you can find all the dope in—YOURSELF. And I mean exactly that—ALL the dope. For there's no impulse in any life that isn't also in you, to some degree. There's no lovely impulse toward beauty, and no dirty desire for ugliness, which hasn't its seed in you—as well as in the murderer and the thief behind the bars.

YOU AREN'T JUST YOU—ONE INDIVIDUAL—JOHN JONES OR MARY BROWN, YOU'RE EVERYBODY. YOU'RE ALL THE HUMAN BEINGS THAT HAVE EVER LIVED. AND IN YOU THERE IS THE RECORD OF ALL THEIR HATE AND LOVE, THEIR PRIDE AND CRUELTY.

There's the record, right within you—plain for you to read. More knowledge, in your own character, than a hundred college courses could ever give you.

BUT HAVE YOU THE NERVE TO FACE THAT RECORD? Have you ever even started to read it?

HAVE YOU EVER WANTED TO KNOW THE TRUTH ABOUT YOURSELF? If you have, you're one in a million—for the truth about ourselves is the last thing most of us want to learn. Outwardly we may seem to be honest men and women. We may meet the facts of life with courage and intelligence. But when it comes to our secret dealings with our own spirit, we'll resort to every petty pretense, shift evasion and downright lie, to coddle ourselves along.

You don't believe it? Then watch your next time you pull a boner. See how quickly you put the blame on the other fellow! Note how prettily you slick over your motives! Count the excuses with which you save your conscience! You'll be surprised!

Then you wonder why you continue to get into jams. You envy other fellows who seem to know so well the ways and wherefores of human behavior. You wish that you, too, knew as much about life. You can know as much about life. You can know as much about life. You can know as much about life.

GRECE—Almost all stocks of the recent provisionals are exhausted.

HONDURAS—A series of four values have just been issued which bear the date Feb. 1, 1933. They are horizontal, oblong stamps with the portrait of President Carrasco in an oval medallion to the left and Vice-President Williams in a similar medallion to the right. The values and colors are, 20, 25, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000, 2000, 5000, 10000, 20000, 50000, 100000, 200000, 500000, 1000000, 2000000, 5000000, 10000000, 20000000, 50000000, 100000000, 200000000, 500000000, 1000000000, 2000000000, 50000







## Bobby Gives Gus a Tip

### The Day's Radio Program

**KLVIN** "Waiting in the Dark,"  
 244 Marshall in "CHILD  
 OF THE CENTURY," (See  
 4 Chicago)

**John** "Waiting in the Dark,"  
 244 Marshall in "CHILD  
 OF THE CENTURY," (See  
 4 Chicago)

**STUDIO** "Waiting in the Dark,"  
 244 Marshall in "CHILD  
 OF THE CENTURY," (See  
 4 Chicago)

**Virginia** "Waiting in the Dark,"  
 244 Marshall in "CHILD  
 OF THE CENTURY," (See  
 4 Chicago)

**Wellston** "Waiting in the Dark,"  
 244 Marshall in "CHILD  
 OF THE CENTURY," (See  
 4 Chicago)

**EMBAJADOR**—"The Girl in 419," with Gloria Stuart and James Dunn, at 11:10, 1:35, 4:59, 7:27 and 10:34. George White's Scandals on the stage at 12:30, 2:04, 6:33 and 9:12.

<p><b>"BONDADE"</b> with Dorothy Jordan, Children's Festival <b>Will Not Be Admitted!</b></p>		<p><b>"Gentle Woman"</b> with Constance Stuart, Lela Kyrle and <b>"Coffee"</b> with Walter Connolly</p>	
<p><b>PI-POINTE</b> 1881 2nd Street  <b>First Place</b> to <b>Shirley</b> with <b>Goldie</b>  <b>and</b> <b>Constance Leonard</b>, also <b>"CONSTANCE"</b>  <b>ROMAN"</b> with <b>Conrad Nagel</b>, <b>Kella Ryan</b></p>		<p><b>MAPLEWOOD</b> 7170 Main Street  <b>Marionette</b> with <b>Constance</b> <b>"Glory"</b>  <b>and</b> <b>"ADAM"</b> with <b>Harold</b>, <b>Boydell</b></p>	
<p><b>COLUMBIA</b> 2237 Southwest  <b>King of the Jungle"</b> with <b>The Lion Men</b>  <b>and</b> <b>"The Lion Men"</b> with <b>Constance</b>  <b>and</b> <b>"The Lion Men"</b> with <b>Constance</b></p>		<p><b>SHAW</b> 5201 West  <b>"After the Rain"</b> with <b>Walter</b>  <b>"After the Rain"</b> with <b>Walter</b>  <b>"After the Rain"</b> with <b>Walter</b></p>	

**KLVIN** "Waiting in the Dark,"  
 244 Marshall in "CHILD  
 OF THE CENTURY," (See  
 4 Chicago)

**John** "Waiting in the Dark,"  
 244 Marshall in "CHILD  
 OF THE CENTURY," (See  
 4 Chicago)

**STUDIO** "Waiting in the Dark,"  
 244 Marshall in "CHILD  
 OF THE CENTURY," (See  
 4 Chicago)

**Virginia** "Waiting in the Dark,"  
 244 Marshall in "CHILD  
 OF THE CENTURY," (See  
 4 Chicago)

**Wellston** "Waiting in the Dark,"  
 244 Marshall in "CHILD  
 OF THE CENTURY," (See  
 4 Chicago)



